"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; rising temperature; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,631. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

KING GEORGE CALLS ULSTER CONFERENCE

Leaders of All Parties Accept His Suggestion and May Meet Tomorrow.

PRESSURE ON NATIONALISTS

Asquith Government Is Reported to be Demanding Concessions from Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 20.—No agreement has yet been reached on the Ulster problem. The latest development, according to The Daily Mail, is the calling by the King of a conference of representatives of all parties to the Irish question.

"In response to this suggestion from such an exalted quarter," says The Mail, "the leaders of the Unionist, Irish-Unionist, Liberal, and Nationalist Parties have given their acquiescence, and the conference will take place at a very early date. Mr. Asquith is expected to make an announcement to this effect this afternoon.

"It is probable that his Majesty himself will receive the delegates to the conference, but it is improbable that he will preside. The election of a Chairman, if one is thought necessary, may be decided by the conference itself."

There are also reports, which The Mail understands to be well founded, that the Government is bringing pressure to bear upon Nationalists to induce them to make certain concessions to Ulster.

The London Times, giving additional details of the King's conference, says the meeting will take place tomorrow. Mr. Asquith was a guest aboard the royal yacht at Portsmouth during the week-end, and the royal initiative was unquestionably taken with his knowledge and advice of his Majesty's Ministers. The Times continues:

"There is ground for the statement that the opposition leaders were not consulted in advance about the suggested conference. During the last few days a meeting has taken place between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law, but their conversation, it is believed, was limited to details of the amending bill, and in particular to the difference in the area of exclusion, as proposed by the Government and as amended by the Lords.

"There can, however, be no question about the instant response of the Unionist and Ulster leaders to the royal summons. Whatever their private opinion as to the outcome of the conference, they will unquestionably do their utmost to make it succeed.

"In these circumstances there is little room for speculation about the personal composition of the conference. Mr. Asquith, it may be assumed, will have with him the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose services as a link with the Nationalists are familiar to all who have closely followed events of the last few months. Lord Lansdowne and Bonar Law will represent the Unionist Party. Mr. Redmond's companion will be Mr. Dillon, while Mr. Carson naturally will be associated with his principal lieutenant in the Ulster movement, Capt. James Craig."

The Times, commenting editorially on the conference, says:

"In our opinion, it is a wise, proper, and statesmanlike step, and more likely to extricate the country, if anything can, from the imminent peril wherein it stands than any other course that could be devised. It is an application, though in an infinitely more important matter, of the principle which so often has happily been brought into play to end a deadlock in industrial disputes. Intervention of superior, independent, and disinterested authority is sought in order to bring the parties together in an amicable way, and by free discussion to come to an understanding.

"In the case of great political parties and of a dangerous deadlock like the present, there is no one who could play that part but the sovereign. The head of the State alone stands in a position of superior authority and prestige, and in one of absolute impartiality.

"The event will perhaps bring home to many who never have thought about it the real and solid public advantages of a constitutional monarchy. It will strengthen the Crown to the benefit of the nation."

But while recognizing the conference as the most practical and promising course available, The Times cannot regard the problem as solved and the danger past. It says:

"The difficulties which have driven Mr. Asquith to the present expedient are too great or at any rate too deeply rooted to be summarily disposed of by eight leaders sitting around a table."

LONDON, Monday, July 20.—The King has called a conference of the leaders of all the parties to seek a solution of the Irish problem. This is the momentous announcement which Premier Asquith is expected to make today when the bill amending the Home Rule bill comes up again for consideration in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister's speech, on this occasion indicating how the Government proposes to deal with the Lords' amendments to the pending bill, is awaited with the deepest anxiety, and it is probable that the House will immediately adjourn the debate on the amending bill indefinitely, to allow the negotiations for a settlement to proceed outside of Parliament.

The Ministers are placing great reliance in the persuasive powers of Chancellor Lloyd George, who has been temporarily shunted from his financial

Continued on Page 2.

2 FIGHT IN SOUND AND DIE.

Hundreds See Them Thrash About —Companion Is Held.

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRFIELD, Conn., July 19.—Three men started out from here in a rowboat to fish today. Two of them at 10 o'clock began to quarrel about their catch and the quarrel, according to the story of the survivor, became a fight. The two men, Paul Auslich, married, aged 27 years of Spruce Street, Bridgeport, and Steve Vargo, married, age 32 ,of this place, finally fell overboard and being good swimmers they thrashed about in the water for fifteen minutes aiming blows at each other.

At the end of that time both were exhausted. They sank and were drowned. The place where they went overboard is not far from Penfield Light.

Louis Kauki of Bridgeport, who was the companion of the men, says he sat in the rowboat and watched the battle. When Auslich and Vargo went overboard they had carried one of the oars with them, he said later, and he was helpless. From the shore hundreds of persons watched the fight.

Dr. L. H. Holeman, L. M. Woodworth, and John E. Boyle set out in the motor boat S. B. W. to stop the fight, but they were too late. Kauki was brought back to shore, where he was placed under arrest by Deputy Sheriff H. R. Elwood pending an investigation.

Late this afternoon the police put out in a boat to the lighthouse station on Penfield Reef, and asked the keepers if they had seen anything of the fight. The keepers said they had seen the two men go overboard, and that Kauki had struck them over the head with an oar as they were struggling in the water.

At the spot where the two went over the water is about sixty feet deep, and the bodies have not yet been recovered. The lighthouse keepers thought all three had engaged in the fight.

A preliminary hearing was given in the case of Kauki tonight. He told several conflicting stories. The authorities have possession of an oar which apparently is stained with blood. Kauki was held for further investigation of the circumstances of the case.

CAILLAUX TRIAL TODAY.

Defendant to Go Into Court by Secret Passages.

PARIS, July 19.—Mme. Caillaux is now a prisoner in the Conciergerie, in the lower part of the Palais de Justice, where she occupies a cell adjoining one once occupied by Marie Antoinette. She was transferred to the Conciergerie today from St. Lazare prison, where she had been confined since her arrest for the killing of Gaston Calmette, editor of The Figaro.

The trial of Mme. Caillaux will begin tomorrow. Shortly before noon she will be taken from her cell under escort of two Inspectors to the ante-chamber of the court, and will there await the summons of the President of the Assizes. She will then be conducted to the prisoner's box, and the court proceedings will begin.

Mme. Caillaux is maintaining a calm exterior, and today expressed great confidence in the outcome of the case.

To reach the court she will be conducted through a subterranean passage and by secret stairways, and will thus escape the eyes of the curious. She will be allowed to use the inclosed promenade known as "the Court of the September Massacres."

Counsel for the defense has summoned additional witnesses, among whom are seven physicians They are expected to give testimony regarding M. Calmette's wounds.

Mme. Caillaux was visited today by her husband, Joseph Caillaux, the former Minister of Finance and once Premier of France.

As a curious coincidence the girl Marie Desouter, who acted as maid to Mme. Caillaux at St. Lazare prison, is to be tried at the same time as her mistress. The charge against her is of disposing of jewelry on credit, and the case is to come before the Correctional Court.

Judge Louis Albanel will preside over the trial of Mme Caillaux and Maitre Labori will act as chief counsel for the defense.

GIRL PRISONERS RIOT.

Break Windows of Magdalen Home to Get Short Terms on Island.

An outbreak occurred about 10 o'clock last night among the inmates of the Magdalen Home, a city institution for wayward girls, at Inwood, and before many minutes Miss Janet McComachie, Acting Superintendent, found that the few attendants could not control it, and called for the police. Capt. Hulse and Lieut. McNulty, with the reserves of the St. Nicholas Avenue Station, went up in a patrol wagon and found that the girls had, at a signal, thrown various sorts of missiles they had secreted at the windows of their dormitories, breaking all of them and alarming the whole section with their cries.

After sixteen of the girls, most of them colored, had been selected as the ringleaders and removed to the patrol wagon, the police were able to restore some kind of order. Miss Margaret Hutton Ables, Superintendent of the home, returned late in the evening and told the reporters that the outbreak had been threatening for some weeks. She said it was due to the lenience of the City Magistrates. She explained this by saying that the girls who were sentenced to the home generally received a three-year term, but had until lately been allowed to go after serving about six months.

With the advent of Miss Davis as Commissioner of Correction, she said, the sentences had been more rigidly observed, with the result that the girls had planned a revolt. She said they were convinced from what they learned from girls who had been rearrested after being at the home, that the Magistrates would give them six months at the Workhouse or at the Bedford Reformatory if they were brought before them on any kind of a charge, and had thus instigated disorder with a view to being free sooner than they would if they remained at the home.

BATHERS WARNED, 9 FINED.

Long Beach Police Condemn Women's and Men's Suits.

Record crowds thronged Long Beach's boardwalk, bathhouses, and cafés yesterday, and seemed likely to crowd the village lock-up from the threats the police uttered. Nine Apollos in abbreviated bathing suits were marched through the streets under arrest. They were let off with $3 fines.

Many women bathers were admonished by the beach policeman. It was the third warning for the season, and the officers told them it would be the last. If they appear in the same costumes next Sunday which they have worn in defiance of the previous injuctions of the authorities, they will be humiliated by being paraded through the streets to the police station, says the Chief of Police.

One irate policeman, after patrolling the beach returned, mopping his brow and declaring he only "got sassed" for his friendly warning.

"These young snippits seem to have an idea that mosquito netting would be the proper material for bathing suits," he said, "but Salome costumes won't go here."

ARREST FIVE AGENTS IN ALASKA SCANDAL

Veteran Government Employes Are Charged with Misconduct Toward Natives.

TEACHERS THE ACCUSERS

Immorality, Drunkenness, and Unlawful Killing of Young Seals Are Alleged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Five American Government agents are under arrest at their stations on the Pribilof Islands, better known as the Fur Seal Islands, in the Bering Sea, on charges of a serious nature affecting their conduct and treatment of the natives, men and women.

A rigid investigation has been ordered by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, before whom the charges were laid. Dr. Lester Jones, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, has been placed in charge of the inquiry, and will be assisted by E. M. Ball, Inspector of fisheries on Kodiak Island, and H. C. Fassett of the Fisheries Service. Those under accusation are: P. R. Hutton, agent and caretaker on St. Paul's Island; L. N. Tongue, storekeeper on St. Paul's Island; Dr. C. J. McGovern, former physician on St. Paul's Island; P. L. McClenny, navy wireless operator on St. Paul's Island, and A. H. Proctor, agent and caretaker on St. George's Island.

Among the charges that have been lodged against the principal Government agents on the Pribilof Islands are debauching the wives of natives, terrorizing their husbands into silence, drunkenness and furnishing intoxicants to the natives, creating a condition in the community that has resulted in death and lawlessness, and permitting the unlawful killing of fur seal pups.

Pending the investigation, the Inhabitants of the islands are being guarded by vessels of the Bureau of Fisheries, the revenue cutter service and the navy. No one is permitted to land on the islands or leave there.

Dr. Jones telegraphed to Secretary Redfield under date of July 12 from St. Paul's Island:

I wired Commissioner [of Fisheries] yesterday recommending that immediate preparations be made for new agents on islands, as evidence so far positively warrants these charges. Would earnestly urge Navy Department to act in case of Wireless Operator McClenny, now on St. George's Island, as the charges against him are very serious.

Faces Criminal Charges.

The cruiser Buffalo has been ordered to the Pribilof Islands to take McClenny and to leave a wireless operator in his place. McClenny, it is said, will face both naval and criminal courts. Hatton, Tongue, and McClenny are the men against whom the gravest charges have been filed. Hatton has been an employe of the Bureau of Fisheries for several years. He is from Maryland and has been on the islands three years, first as a school teacher. Tongue is from the District of Columbia and also is an old employe of the service.

The charges first reached Washington on June 30 in a communication to Secretary Redfield from Mr. and Mrs. Alvin G. Whitney, teachers on St. Paul's Island. Mr. Redfield at once ordered Dr. Jones by wireless to make the investigation. Dr. Jones was aboard the steamer Albatross making a survey of Alaskan fisheries for the Government. Secretary Redfield was also instrumental in starting the machinery of the Navy Department and of the Department of Justice to work on the case. Dr. Jones arrived on St. Paul's Island on July 9.

Secretary Redfield allowed the files and correspondence in the matter to be inspected in order that there might be no concealment of any detail of what was considered a most deplorable scandal in this branch of the Federal service. The reports and files in the case picture a condition that Secretary Redfield describes as shocking. The Whitney charges give names and dates and signed statements of witnesses in support of the allegation of debauchery of native women by what is known as the "Government House" on the islands.

Riot During Holidays.

These records set forth that during the Russian Easter holidays, from April 17 to 21, and for several days afterward the greater part of the native population was drunk, partly on liquor furnished by officials, who are alleged to have participated in the spree, and partly on a native drink called "quass," made of sugar and flour or rice. During this debauch natives are represented as having become riotous.

The Whitney charges submitted to Secretary Redfield a diary running from July, 1913, to May, 1914, reciting almost daily allegations of scandalous conduct on the part of officials. Reporting from St. George's Island, G. Dallas Hanna, a school teacher, said:

"Morality among the natives is almost unknown." He added that conditions had grown worse since the Government, having taken over the fur seal fisheries in 1910, had adopted the practice of furnishing free supplies to the native.

The report says that community work, so called, for the uplifting of the natives has been wholly neglected on both islands. Less specific charges of the alleged unlawful killing of seal pups have been made in connection with the case. It is alleged that certain favored persons have been permitted to kill pups for food, the flesh of the pups being considered a delicacy.

JAMES McCUTCHEON ILL.

Merchant in Hospital Recovering from Operation for Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 19.—James McCutcheon, President of James McCutcheon & Co., linen merchants, of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, who has a Summer home at Belle Haven, near here, underwent an operation for appendicitis in the Stamford Hospital yesterday. Dr. Frank M. Wright of Stamford was the surgeon.

At Mr. McCutcheon's home tonight it was said that Mr. McCutcheon's condition was not serious and that he was doing well. Mr. McCutcheon suffered a severe attack of appendicitis in the early part of the week and was taken to the hospital on Friday. It is expected that he will be able to leave the hospital in ten days unless unexpected complications arise.

Mr. McCutcheon has a wide circle of friends, and is one of the best-known merchants of New York. He began business in 1864 in a small shop at Broadway and Astor Place.

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Enlarged Next Sunday

The Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday will be enlarged to include four pages, printed in rotogravure, twelve pages in all—the most sumptuous picture feature ever presented by a newspaper.

Orders Should Be Placed with Newsdealers Well in Advance.

PRINCE PIGNATELLI HURT IN AUTO CRASH

His Racing Car and E. V. O'Connell's Touring Car Meet Head On in the Merrick Road.

DODGED INTO EACH OTHER

The Prince and Mr. O'Connell Badly Hurt, Mrs. H. Yeager Bruised, and Both Autos Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 19.—In an automobile collision which occurred on the Merrick Road, about one mile east of Merrick, at 1 o'clock this morning, Prince Ludovico Pignatelli d'Aragona, a member of the Spanish branch of an old Neapolitan family, now living on Hempstead Boulevard, was seriously hurt; E. V. O'Connell of 1,632 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, received injuries which may leave him maimed for life, and Mrs. H. Yeager, also of Brooklyn, a passenger in Mr. O'Connell's car, was badly bruised. Mrs. O'Connell and John O'Connell, her son, escaped injury.

Prince Pignatelli, who had been visiting Dr. A. W. Mae at Babylon, was returning alone in a low-hung French racing car, and was swinging along at a rapid rate when, around a sharp turn about 100 yards away, came the O'Connell touring car, conveying the party to Massapequa, where they expected to spend the Summer. The Prince says that the O'Connell car was on the north side of the road, which belonged to him. The members of the other party say that they were compelled to run up on that side of the road to avoid collision with the Prince, whose car was swerving from one side of the highway to the other.

At all events, the cars collided head on at a point a little to the west of the Newbridge Road and within a few feet of the ditch on the north side of the highway. Both cars were completely wrecked. The Prince was thrown clear of his machine against a tree, and had three ribs broken, besides being cut about the chin and face and severely bruised all over the body. Mr. O'Connell was thrown through the broken windshield of his machine and received double fractures of the kneecaps, besides having four ribs broken and being severely cut and bruised.

Members of the O'Connell party summoned help, and Dr. William H. Runcie presently arrived from Freeport and administered such aid as he could on the spot. The O'Connell party was taken to the Commercial Hotel at Freeport, from which Mr. O'Connell was this morning removed to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola. The Prince, who refused to go to the hospital, was taken to his home on Hempstead Boulevard by Franklin G. Hill of Merrick. Both he and Mr. O'Connell are in a serious condition.

Prince Pignatelli has met with serious accidents before this in automobiling and while horseback riding. In October, 1911, he was thrown from a horse in a steeplechase at Hot Springs and had six ribs broken. Three months later, while driving an automobile in Central Park, he was thrown against a tree when the machine skidded and was laid up for several weeks. He has been arrested a number of times for speeding, the latest incident of this sort occurring in the Bronx only a few weeks ago. In April, 1913, while on his way to the races at the Rockaway Hunt Club, he was arrested twice within a few miles in Nassau County, and fined both times.

The Prince, who says he is Spanish rather than Italian, and who at one time hoped to become Military Attaché of the Spanish Embassy in Washington, made three visits to this country before he finally settled down as a resident of Long Island. He has had a romantic career in affairs of the heart, beginning when he left his home in Madrid because his parents wanted him to marry a girl whom he did not love.

He first went to Paris, where he fell in love with Miss Helen Hilton of New York, whom he was prevented from marrying by the fact that neither of them was willing to take the other's religion. Later he was reported to be engaged to Miss Mary Duke, daughter of Benjamin N. Duke, but this report was denied by the family.

When the Prince came to America the second time, in the Fall of 1912, to visit Robert Goelet at Newport, his coming was widely heralded as an attempt to carry off another heiress. He was held up at Ellis Island for five days as an undesirable alien at that time, it having been reported that he had been expelled from France on the charge of operating a gambling club in Paris. He denied that he had ever been professionally engaged in the business, and said that he had merely started a private card club among a few friends, and that the fact that he was a Spaniard made this technically an offense against the French laws. This explanation was accepted by the immigration authorities, and he was permitted to land.

The expected heiress hunt did not materialize, and Prince Pignatelli in January, 1913, retired to live in peace and quiet on Long Island. Since then he has signalized himself on one or two occasions by bravery and efficient work as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of Freeport.

TWO AUTOS HIT ONE BOY.

Tossed by One Into the Path of Another—Other Auto Mishaps.

A ten-year-old boy was struck by an automobile and thrown in front of another, which ran over him, on Third Street near Avenue B yesterday afternoon and seriously injured. The chauffeurs of both autos kept their cars going and escaped. The police got the numbers of the cars from eye-witnesses, and found that they were both owned by the same man. Detectives are seeking the chauffeurs. The injured boy, Stephen Hroborky, 10 years old, of 216 East Third Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Northbound traffic on the Seventh and Columbus Avenue surface cars was blocked late yesterday afternoon during the time it took to clear the tracks at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street of a taxicab which had been run into by a northbound Columbus Avenue car at

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CALLS ULIVI BOMB A CHEMICAL FAKE

Italian Scientist Says Vanished Inventor Used an Elementary Method.

SODIUM AND WATER TRICK

With a Simple Device to Give a Little Time Before the Reaction Took Place.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 19.—Beyond the fact that they made a brief halt in their motor flight toward the frontier, there is no trace of Giullo Ulivi and Admiral Fornari's daughter, Maria Luisa, with whose initial the famous M ultra red rays were named. A warrant was issued for Ulivi's arrest on the charge of abduction, as the young woman is under age.

Meanwhile a discussion rages as to whether Ulivi is a genuine inventor or one of the most consummate humbugs of the twentieth century. In scientific circles his high attainments in mathematics and electricity are not disputed. There are still some who fondly attribute Ulivi's flight to the eccentricity of his temperament, which could brook no dictation from outsiders as to the conditions under which he should demonstrate the reality of his claim. In fact, however, skepticism about him is almost universal, and among the skeptics is the world-renowned seismologist, Padre Guido Alfani.

"My faith in Ulivi was first shaken," he says, "when I was admitted to his secret workshop shortly after the bomb-exploding experiments in the River Arno. I saw at a glance that the short antennae of the poles used by Ulivi were utterly incapable of transmitting energy over anything like the ten miles distance separating him and the Arno. Under cross-examination he began to show most extraordinary evasiveness, not to say untruthfulness.

"I had a straight talk with him. Pointing out that my own reputation as a scientist was involved, I said: 'To end this wretched uncertainty, I will myself prepare a small bomb, with nothing in it but ordinary gunpowder. All I ask is that you shall explode this bomb in my presence at three yards' distance. If you do this, I will guarantee you to the whole world.' Ulivi agreed, but at the fixed moment failed to keep his appointment."

Certain other facts led Alfani to write to Ulivi that he must publicly withdraw his patronage from him and that he had also decided to advise Admiral Fornari not to give his daughter in marriage to a man who, having deceived his friends and fatherland, still persisted in deplorable bamboozling.

Ulivi is accused of introducing chemical substances into his bombs to make them explode spontaneously. He never used any bombs but those made himself, and, moreover, he never succeeded in exploding any bombs unless immersed in water. When the police forced their way into his workshop, they found a large quantity of the metal sodium, and, as every schoolboy knows, sodium in confinement ignites on contact with water.

In his long-distance experiments Ulivi would never assist in putting the bombs into the water before proceeding in a motor car to the spot where his apparatus was set up. His accusers say he had not time to do it. They say he bored a tiny hole in the outer jacket of the bombs, and on the inner side of this hole there was a small quantity of cottonwool. Since the water would take from ten to at most twenty minutes to percolate through to the sodium, Ulivi dared not take the risk of being far from his "generating station" at the time of the immersion of the bombs, lest they should go off prematurely and give away the whole bag of tricks.

As a matter of fact, Ulivi always insisted on night performances, and on flashlight signals being sent him at the very moment the bombs were placed in the water, and again when the bomb layers regained their ship or the shore.

ROOSEVELT'S QUIET SUNDAY

Secretary McGrath Smashes the Perkins Motor Cycle Again.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 19.—Col. Roosevelt spent the day quietly at Sagamore Hill and refused to see any visitors. He attended services at Christ Church in the morning.

The Colonel has profited much by his week of rest. Many commented on that fact today and added that he never looked in better trim for a hard political campaign in his life.

The Colonel's Secretary, John McGrath, met with another accident today in the motor cycle George W. Perkins gave him to commute between the village and Sagamore Hill. Since the last accident, two new wheels and part of the frame had been replaced. Today the machine ran away again, threw its rider and struck a tree. A pedal was snapped off and a sprocket bent. McGrath pushed the clumsy Perkins machine two miles and left it in a repair shop.

NEW RATES MEET ROADS' INCOME LOSS

Commerce Board's $16,000,000 Advance More Than Effaces $14,000,000 Decrease Shown.

SOME POSSIBLE CHANGES

Board May Modify Some Schedules Without Affecting $16,000,000 Advance—Where Class Rates Go Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The forthcoming decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the railroads in official classification territory for permission to make an average increase of 5 per cent. in their freight rates, the salient points of which were presented in a Washington dispatch in THE TIMES today, will be a great disappointment to the carriers concerned, and, in fact, to railroads all over the country. At the same time the order of the commission making certain increases that will swell the freight revenues of the Eastern carriers about $16,000,000 annually will be a decided boon, it is contended, and will serve to overcome the actual increases in operating expenses in the last few years.

Further details in regard to the decision were learned today. An increase will be allowed in the class rates between Buffalo and Pittsburgh and between Chicago and St. Louis that will more nearly approach the full 5 per cent. asked for than the increases allowed on class rates in any other railroad territory. The increase in class rates, it is understood, will not apply to New England and territory east of the Hudson River.

$40,000,000 More Revenue.

In 1913 the freight revenues of the Eastern railroads involved in the effort to obtain an advance in rates were $998,250,788. An average of 5 per cent. of this revenue would be $49,912,539, which is a little more than three times the amount of revenues that the Interstate Commerce Commission estimates will be produced by the increased rates granted by its decision. But the commission contends that if the railroads abolish free services, and make other economies that the commission will suggest, that there will be an additional saving of about $25,000,000. This amount added to the amount derived from the actual increases, would swell the revenues by more than $40,000,000, or something like $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 less than the railroads asked for.

The first evidence submitted by the Eastern railroads in their application was an exhibit showing that in the three years preceding their operating expenses had increased faster than their gross earnings, and that net earnings had returned nothing on the capital invested in those three years. The net operating income, the railroads contended, and backed up the statement by the figures, actually decreased $14,000,000. The commission may have had this amount of loss in mind in granting rate advances that, according to the commission's estimate, will give the railroads an increase of about $16,000,000.

Showed $14,000,000 Decrease.

The application for rate increases involves forty-nine railroads owning 53,670 miles of railway with a total of 116,233 miles of track. From 1910 to 1913 their gross earnings increased $186,000,000. In the same period their operating expenses and taxes increased $201,000,000. There was an increase in tax payments alone from $42,900,000 in 1910 to $54,490,000 in 1913.

In a statement made by the railroads in presenting their case it was said, after noting that the net operating income actually decreased $14,000,000, that "even had these companies made no increase in capital expenditure in the period they would still have been worse off in 1910 by over $14,000,000."

It was asserted by the railroads that in the three years the actual property investment, that is the cost of railroad and equipment, increased by almost $900,000,000. In this connection the railroads made the following statement:

The railroads contended that it required about $3.50 new property investment for each dollar of increased gross earnings, which for each $1.86 of increased gross earnings the increased expenses and taxes were $2.01, without any allowance for the new money spent to supply facilities to earn the increased gross revenue. In 1910 the Eastern railroads concerned showed net operating income equal to 6.28 per cent. on their property investment, but in 1913 this percentage had fallen off to 5.36 per cent.

The total capital obligations of the forty-nine companies in official classification territory at the time the case was presented to the commission was $6,389,000,000, of which $3,829,000,000 was funded debt and the remainder capital stock. In 1913 the forty-nine Eastern companies earned $1,424,000,000 gross. Their net earnings after deducting expenses and taxes were $347,000,000. Their income after payment of interest on the funded indebtedness was $206,000,000. Out of this income the companies declared dividends of 5.10 per cent. on the capital outstanding, amounting to $130,000,000, which was $19,000,000 less than the dividends paid out in 1912 and $7,000,000 less than the dividends in 1910.

WILL URGE ARBITRATION.

Federal Board to Try to Settle Western Railroad Controversy.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation will begin an investigation tomorrow of the controversy between ninety-eight Western railroads and their engine crews with the idea of reconciling their differences. William L. Chambers, Chairman of the board; Martin A. Knapp, and G. W. Hanger arrived here today and will try to get the carriers and their employes to agree to arbitration.

"If the mediators are able to bring about an agreement to arbitrate I think we can speedily adjust our difficulties," asserted A. W. Trenholm, Chairman of the Committee of General Managers of the roads.

Mr. Trenholm will represent the railroads in conference with the mediators and the men will have as representatives Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, and W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Enginemen.

The employes said that they had no intention of binding themselves by an agreement which would affect future efforts to obtain increased wages. One of their officers asserted that no action would be taken regarding the strike vote unless some development favorable to the employes occurred this week.

A member of the railroad managers' committee said the companies would be willing to open negotiations with the men a year hence, when it was hoped the carriers would be in better condition financially. The men asserted that the railroad companies of the West were as prosperous as those of the East, which recently gave engine crews increased wages and better hours.

LOST IN NEW YORK AT 91.

Stillwell Fears Aged Father May Have Fallen from a Pier.

Jaquish Van Brunt Stillwell, 91 years old, of Morristown, N. J., is supposed to be lost in New York. He had been visiting a married daughter near Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday night and was escorted to a boat which lands at Franklin Street, where his son, Edmund W. Stillwell, was to meet him. The son was at the pier, but his father was not among the passengers. On investigating the son discovered that a man answering the description of his father got off the boat at the Battery landing.

Mr. Stillwell learned yesterday that his father had asked a policeman at Greenwich and Fulton Streets between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning how to get to the Franklin Street pier. After learning this he again visited the pier, but found no trace of his father. He told the police he feared that the aged man had gone to the pier and had fallen into the river. He said his father's eyesight was not good. The elder Stillwell is said to be ont of the oldest, if not the oldest, Odd Fellow in the country. Several years ago he received a diamond pin on the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation. His family ranks among the earliest Dutch settlers of Brooklyn.

CORNELL CHECKS DANCING.

Study, Says Dr. Schurman, the Object of Summer School.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, July 19.—In the interest of efficiency, the authorities of Cornell University have frowned on excessive dancing by the students in attendance at the Summer school. As a result, there practically is no dancing here this Summer, as compared with last year. Summer school dances such as have been held before practically have been eliminated.

Notices have been posted in both of the women's dormitories that all young women are expected to be in their rooms by midnight. Chaperones, it is insisted, shall attend all dances "down the lake," the chaperones being furnished by the university.

President Schurman says that the Summer school students come here to study, not to dance, and that late hours do not tend to increase efficiency.

MARSHALL REVIEWS TROOPS

And Likens Balky Mules to Some Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were the guests of Gov. Charles R. Miller, at the encampment of the Delaware militia at New Castle today. They were taken to the camp by their host, Senator Saulsbury, and were escorted about the grounds by the Governor, Adjt. Gen. Wickersham, and other officers of the militia. Afterward the Vice President reviewed the troops.

During the review two army mules drawing a wagon balked when they came near the regimental band. The Vice President turned to Senator Saulsbury and said:

"There you are. The mules are emblematic of our party, and they are just like some Democrats in not always pulling together. But when they get started they will pull all right."

Just then the mules began to run. This caused the Vice President to laugh and exclaim:

"Didn't I tell you so? Democrats can pull together just like that."

SMALL GIRL LEFT ON CAR.

Woman Who Was with Three-Year-Old Child Disappeared on 3d Ave.

A pretty three-year-old girl was found alone on a Third Avenue car and taken to the East 126th Street Station at 4 P. M. yesterday. She could give no hint as to her identity, even after she had been taken to the West 123d Street Station and put in charge of the matron there, who soothed the crying child as best she could. The conductor of the car on which she was found said a woman got on with her somewhere downtown and alighted suddenly at Ninety-ninth Street. It was not until she was out of sight that the conductor realized she had left the child.

On the seat beside the little girl were found a woman's hat, of orange-colored straw with black ribbons, and a silver mesh-bag. In the bag were twenty cents, a ticket for the Manhattan Bridge car line, and a tin-type photograph of a young man.

The police do not know whether the child was intentionally deserted, or whether it was in charge of some particularly absent-minded woman.

FIVE VESSELS WRECKED.

Storm Along Nova Scotia Coast Takes Heavy Toll—No Lives Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—Two steamers, two large schooners, and a barkentine were wrecked on the Nova Scotia coast in a violent storm which began yesterday and continued today. Rain, fog, thunder, and lightning accompanied the gale. There was no loss of life, but it is unlikely that any of the wrecked vessels will be saved.

The Cuban steamer Cienfuegos, from Gulfport with a cargo of hard pine for Sorel and Montreal, struck on Scatterie Island on the Cape Breton coast.

The steamer Ragnal, of Norwegian registry, was wrecked at Baleine, near Louisburg. She was bound from Chester, Penn., for St. Ann's, C. B., and is supposed to have missed her bearing in the fog and storm.

The four-masted schooner Clarence H. Venner, sailing from Dennis, Mass., went on the rocks near Cape Sable. All her crew were saved. She had 1,300 tons of coal.

The American schooner Harold C. Beecher, bound from New York for Sydney, also struck on the dreaded rock of Scatterie. The crew made their escape.

The Norwegian bark King Malcom, of 1,400 tons registry, which was wrecked yesterday seven miles from Yarmouth, probably will be a total loss. She was bound from Portland, Me., for Restigouche, New Brunswick.

ARREST ABBOT AS A SPY.

French Authorities Get Confession That He Was in Germany's Pay.

BERNAY, France, July 19.—Abbot Huertebout, curé of Fontaine le Louvet, has been arrested on the charge of espionage, and has confessed that he acted in the interest of Germany.

A railroad agent from whom he sought information regarding mobilization acted as a go-between, bringing about the arrest. Photographs, plans, and data in the possession of the abbot have been seized.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Minneapolis, (Atlantic Transport Line,) London to New York, was 460 miles east of Sandy Hook at 11:30 A. M. due 2Oth, afternoon.

REBEL DEMANDS ALARM CAPITAL

Federal Officers Favor Resistance if Triumphal Entry Is Insisted Upon.

A STAND AT QUERETARO

Urged Upon Carbajal, Who Favors Conciliation to End the Strife.

BENTON SLAYER PROMOTED

By Villa in a New Defiance of Carranza — Huerta Before Sailing Bought $375,000 in Exchange.

Carbajal's Sole Aim Is to End Civil War

In answer to a question as to his immediate policies, the new provisional President of Mexico, Francisco Carbajal, has sent the following message:

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 19.—My one political aim is to bring about an arrangement that will put an end to civil war.

CARBAJAL.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 19.—There is no doubt that President Carbajal is winning the good-will of the people of this city, who trust his moderation and integrity and the sincerity of his intentions; but, as is always the case in Latin-American countries, there is a radical element which refuses to listen to proposals of compromise and will be satisfied with nothing but the triumphal entry of the Constitutionalists into the capital, which they want treated as a conquered city. If these extremists have their way, so far from peace being secured, the seeds of new and worse trouble will be sown.

President Carbajal is doing his best to make all see the necessity of conciliation and the sacrifice of party spite to public welfare; but he has a hard task before him. He was in conference today with War Minister Velasco.

High army officers, in case the Constitutionalists continue deaf to the President's propocals, are said to favor making a stand at Queretaro. President Carbajal is giving the question careful consideration, and will probably reach a decision tomorrow or Tuesday.

If Gen. Carranza insists upon aggressive measures he will win the intense animosity of the people of this city, where already he is not viewed with favor.

The advance of the southern rebels has been checked, and it is believed that there is no immediate danger from them.

TO OPEN ROAD TO CAPITAL.

Carbajal Orders the Gap at Vera Cruz Closed—Trains Tomorrow.

MEXICO CITY, July 19.—The gap in the railway between Vera Cruz and Mexico City is to be closed, and by Tuesday it is expected the rails will be laid and direct communication will be re-established between the two cities. President Carbajal today informed the Brazilian Minister that he had issued orders for the immediate completion of this work.

The Belgian Minister, Paul May, who is returning from a three months' leave of absence, it is announced, will be among the first to reach the capital over the direct line.

A trip of investigation through the district surrounding Mexico City today disclosed the fact that the recent reports of the activity of the Zapata adherents had been exaggerated. The Federals still hold Contreras, Tulyahualco, and Xochimilco.

Zapata bands are operating in small numbers, committing depredations on plantations and isolated settlements, but there has been no concentrated attack upon any place. Xochimilco has a garrison of more than 1,000. It is believed that it would be impossible for the Zapata forces to advance beyond their present positions. Ostotepec and Milpa Alta and other villages in the Federal district have been evacuated by the revolutionary bands on the approach of the Federals.

Without taking into consideration the garrison in the capital, there are sufficient volunteers ready to repulse Zapata and his men should they attempt to advance closer to the city.

The Governor of the Federal district, Eduardo Iturbide, is inspiring confidence by his energetic efforts for the protection of the capital against marauders from the outside and disorders from within. The members of the diplomatic corps are also prepared to take necessary steps to guard their nationals.

The usual Sunday calm prevailed today, a bullfight being the main attraction in the city, and in the villages which were supposed to be menaced by bandits the residents were tranquilly enjoying themselves, sitting in the plazas, promenading, and listening to band music.

EXPECT A PEACEFUL ENTRY.

Washington Officials Hopeful of Carbajal-Carranza Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Definite arrangements for the transfer of executive power in the Mexican capital from the hands of President Francisco Carbajal to Gen. Venustiano Carranza, as First Chief of the Constitutionalist forces, are expected by Mexicans and American officials here to follow the conferences to be held this week between Gen. Carranza and the three Maderista ex-Dep-

uties now en route to Constitutionalist headquarters on a mission from President Carbajal.

Señor Carbajal has given definite assurances that he wishes to bring about a restoration of peaceful conditions, and that he is ready to turn the temporary control of the Government over to the Constitutionalists, pending elections, provided he is assured by Gen. Carranza that no excesses will be committed and that life and property will be protected when the Constitutionalists enter the capital city. While Gen. Carranza may be unwilling, or reluctant to grant general amnesty until after the Constitutionalists have entered the capital, and undertaken their task of restoring order, it is believed by his supporters here that he will give ample assurances that no excesses will be committed, and that lives and property will be protected pending the establishment of a new Government to be installed after elections have been held.

The three Carbajal envoys are themselves Constitutionalists, on good terms with Gen. Carranza and other leaders of the revolutionary movement. It is believed here that they will be instrumental in reaching an agreement between President Carbajal and Gen. Carranza for a peaceful transfer of authority.

Jesus Urueta, one of the Carbajal envoys, after the fall of Madero remained in Mexico City in hiding in a Latin-American legation where he sought refuge. He is a lawyer who has distinguished himself as an orator and a writer, and comes originally from Chihuahua, of a prominent family. On the day of the arrest of Madero, Urueta was arrested with Sanchez Azcona, the President's private secretary, who is now living in Paris. Though as Deputies both were supposed to be immune from arrest, they were taken into custody. There were rumors that both would be shot by order of Huerta, but their lives were spared, and they later re-entered the Chamber of Deputies. As soon as he found a convenient avenue of escape from Mexico City, Azcona departed in April, 1913, while Urueta remained in the capital. The latter is a strong friend of Rafael Zubaran Y and Luis Cabrera, who have been in Washington several months, engaging in special work for Gen. Carranza.

José Novelo, known for his oratory, probably the best speaker in the ranks of the Constitutionalists, is another member of the mission to Carranza. He stands high among Constitutionalists, and his selection bespeaks the tact of President Carbajal. He comes from the State of Yucatan, is a lawyer, was a close friend of Pino Suarez, the Vice President of Mexico during the Madero régime, and was for a time the private secretary of Pino Suarez.

The third member of the mission, the youngest of the three, Enrique Mangel, has not turned 30, and took a prominent part in the Madero revolution. He was an intimate friend of Madero, but has not achieved the distinction of Urueta. He was once jailed by Huerta and was reported to have been shot, but escaped that fate.

The fact that Carbajal has thus chosen out-and-out Constitutionalists who were thoroughly identified with the Madero régime and who have been quietly serving the Constitutionalists as a sort of secret junta in the Mexican capital, and that Urueta, Mangel, and Novelo were ready to take up their special mission from Carbajal to Carranza, is interpreted by Constitutionalists and Mexicans of other factions here as augurring an arrangement between Carranza and Carbajal for the peaceful transfer of authority to the Constitutionalists.

HUERTA'S SAVINGS.

Bank Clerk Says He Bought Exchange for £75,000 Before Fleeing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 19.—Pres. Huerta bought £75,000, ($375,000,) exchange through the Bank of London and Mexico a few days before resigning, according to a passenger on the Alfonso XII., who says he was employed in the bank and purposes to publish a book showing how the various members of Huerta's Government managed to accumulate fortunes while in power.

VILLA BALKED MEDIATION?

So Says Esteva Ruiz, Arriving at Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 19.—That Gen. Villa was the sole cause of Gen. Carranza not accepting the offers of the A B C mediators was the statement made here today by Señor Esteva Ruiz, former Minister, who arrived from Vera Cruz on his way to Spain.

He declared that Villa picked a quarrel with Carranza when the latter had made up his mind to enter the peace negotiations.

"It is almost impossible to hope that Huerta's resignation will bring peace to our distracted country," said the ex-Minister, "because the rebel leaders are already in discord and Villa is likely to overthrow Carranza at any time. Then the United States will again withhold its favor.

"I regret greatly that the complete success of the Niagara conference was not accomplished owing to Villa's opposition to Carranza. Huerta did his part. I know this because I conducted the negotiations from the time I received Admiral Mayo's ultimatum until I resigned that Carbajal might succeed Huerta.

"While I think the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States a great outrage, I must in justice say that the United States acted with entire correctness at the Niagara conference in demanding no indemnity and imposing no other indignities that would have injured our national pride."

REBELS IN SAN LUIS POTOSI.

Gen. Jesus Carranza's Men Pursuing the Federal Garrison.

MONTEREY, July 19.—A telegram was received here yesterday by Gov. Villareal from Gen. Jesus Carranza, announcing that the Federal garrison of San Luis Potosi had fled and was being pursued by the Constitutionalists.

He also reported that Constitutionalists were entering the town.

HUERTA TO SAIL TOMORROW.

He and Blanquet Will Go on the Dresden, Others on the Mexico.

PUERTO MEXICO, July 19.—According to the latest reports, ex-President Huerta and his party expect to leave here on Tuesday. Gens. Huerta and Blanquet, accompanied by three or four aids, will sail on the German cruiser Dresden. The others will go on the steamer Mexico of the Mexican Navigation Company. It is said that she has been chartered for this purpose. The Presidential guards will leave early in the morning for the capital.

The refusal of President Carbajal to let the fugitives have the use of the gunboats Bravo and Zaragoza has occasioned chagrin, but there appears to be no remedy. As if to give color, however, to the assumption that the Government really needs these boats, the Zaragoza put out to sea this afternoon. The only order the commander received was to go to Havana. It was reported that the Zaragoza intended to pick up at that port some prominent Constitutionalist and bring him to Mexico to enter into negotiations with the new provisional President.

The United States cruiser Des Moines, which has been lying off the harbor, immediately followed the Zaragoza.

Gen. Huerta spent the entire day in his cell, receiving an endless procession of sympathizers, through which [illegible] cheers [illegible] his arrival.

FLETCHER'S FLAGSHIP HERE FROM MEXICO

Florida Averages 20 Miles an Hour, Notwithstanding Heavy Growth of Barnacles.

LOADED WITH MASCOTS

Racing Champions of the Navy Defeated British Oarsmen Before They Left the Fleet.

The dreadnought Florida of the First Division of the Atlantic fleet, which was Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher's flagship at the taking of Vera Cruz, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday morning. She left Vera Cruz last Monday and made a fast run through the Gulf and up the coast, averaging nearly twenty miles an hour, and this notwithstanding the fact that her bottom was covered inches deep with barnacles and other marine growth as a result of her long stay in tropical waters.

With the Utah, her sister dreadnought, the Florida bore the brunt of the first day's fighting in Vera Cruz. Capt. William R. Rush of the Florida was the shore commander in the fighting, and for the week following that Vera Cruz stayed under guard of the naval forces. The Utah's sailors on shore were commanded by Lieut. Commander Buchanan, and her marines by Capt. William C. Harllee.

On June 15 in the race for the Battenberg Cup, the racing classic of the navy, the Florida tied for first place with her sister ship the Utah. The race was the best ever rowed for the famous trophy, and as the two leaders crossed the finish line opposite the fleet flagship Wyoming there was not an inch of difference between them. The judges thereupon declared the finish a dead heat and ruled that the Florida should keep the cup for the first six and the Utah the second six months of the year.

Last Monday the Florida was called upon again to defend the cup. This time her competitor was the cruiser Essex of the British cruiser squadron and flagship of Sir Christopher Cradock, the British commander in Mexican waters. The Utah won the race by three lengths.

On the Florida when she arrived was a great assortment of mascots. In the collection, which included monkeys and birds of all sorts and sizes, were about twenty big green Mexican parrots. All the parrots speak Spanish, and some of the things they say cannot be printed in a family newspaper.

As the Florida steamed away from the fleet at the start of her homeward voyage the sailors of the other ships lined the rails and gave her happy officers and men cheer after cheer. As the big ship got under way the bands on the ships that were left behind played "Home, Sweet Home," while the Florida's band replied with "God be with you till we meet again."

Officers of the Florida said that the Boalt affair was felt very keenly by the officers and men at Vera Cruz. Boalt, who represented a Western publication, sent a story to this country to the effect that the American naval officers had applied the "law of flight" and had shot down many innocent Mexicans in the fighting that followed the taking of the city. The story was disproved absolutely, the strongest witnesses for the navy being the other newspaper men who were at Vera Cruz during and subsequent to the occupation of the port.

In the course of her stay in New York the Florida will be overhauled, and she may return to Vera Cruz early in the Fall. The Utah, which arrived several weeks ago, is at the navy yard also.

PROMOTES BENTON'S SLAYER.

Villa Honors Fierro in Flat Defiance of Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 19.—Carranza may have his way in the big things, such as the provisional Presidency and the selection of the Cabinet, but Villa is still a power that has to be reckoned with in the North. This was shown today when he announced at Chihuahua that Rodolfo Fierro, the man credited with the murder of William S. Benton, was to be made a Brigadier General in place of Trinidado Rodriguez, who was killed at Zacatecas.

This is in direct opposition to the desires of Carranza, who has insisted from the first that Fierro be exposed to the world as the slayer of Benton, and that he be punished. Villa, however, has insisted that Fierro acted to save his General's life.

Villa's announcement came in the wake of the information from Saltillo that the Villa-Carranza break had been the result of Carranza's desire to expose Fierro. It is considered here an open defiance of the First Chief.

Another affront offered by Villa to Carranza was the naming of Major Carlos Dominguez to be a Colonel in command of Torribo Ortegas's brigade. Dominguez is the man who dared to tell Carranza some unpalatable truths at a banquet held after the First Chief came from Sonora. For this he was deported from the Carranza ranks and threatened with execution if he remained.

Coupled with Villa's insistence that Gen. Felipe Angeles be named Minister of War, this new defiance of Carranza indicates that he intends to run the Army of the North as he pleases.

Villa has also announced that E. Calsado, his Superintendent of Railroads, is to be the General Manager of all the railroads in the North. This is in spite of Carranza's removal of Calzado and the naming of one of his own men in his place. This gives Villa control of all the railroads in the North, of the Coahuila coal supply, and of the telegraph.

His followers predict that he will proclaim a provisional republic in the North if he does not get a square deal from the Carranza party.

SHE DIDN'T COME TO STOP.

Just Signed the Register as a Visitor to the Manhattan.

A woman from Endicott, N. Y., walked into the Manhattan yesterday morning and wrote her name on the register.

"What, madam," said the room clerk, with one of those engaging smiles for which he is famous, "can I offer you in the way of a room?"

"Oh, I don't want a room," was the reply, "I am just spending the day here."

"Good thing some people spend more than that with us," remarked the clerk sotto voce as she turned smilingly away.

MAYOR IS IN CHARLESTON.

Southern City Today Will Honor His Captain Uncle.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19.—John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York, arrived here today to attend exercises tomorrow in memory of his uncle, Capt. Jean C. Mitchel.

Capt. Mitchel was in the Confederate Army and fell in defense of Fort Sumter when a small Federal troops attempted

CHILDREN IN DIRE PERIL.

Runaway Horse Carried Them for Many Blocks in Mad Dash.

Two children had a narrow escape from death yesterday when a runaway horse, which had carried them along in a swaying carriage for several blocks, plunged down a six-foot embankment into an excavation in front of 961 Faile Street, the Bronx, and was killed. The children, Rose Fuchs, 10 years old, and her brother, Sydney, 7 years old, of 936 Hoe Avenue, escaped with a few bruises.

Emil Fuchs, the father of the children, hired the horse from a livery stable for the day, and shortly after noon he brought the rig to the front of his home, and placed the children in the carriage. He removed the bridle in preparing to feed the animal, and went into the house. The horse became frightened and started off. He galloped rapidly north on Hoe Avenue, the cries of the children and their frantic efforts to pull him up with the useless reins only aggravating his fright.

In front of 961 Faile Street an excavation had been made about six feet in depth. The horse plunged his forelegs into the excavation, the children were thrown to the street, and the wagon doubled up on the horse. The animal's neck was broken by the fall, and he died within a few minutes.

Sergt. O'Grady of the Simpson Street Police Station had been pursuing the horse, and when he reached the spot he immediately sent in a call for an ambulance. Dr. Smith arrived from Lincoln Hospital, and found the children suffering from a few minor bruises. They were treated and taken home.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DUST.

Nissim Behar Has Street Cleaning Suggestions for Mayor.

Nissim Behar, managing director of the National Liberal Immigration League, who returned last Wednesday from an eleven months' tour through European cities, announced plans yesterday for a campaign for relief from dust in this city. He devoted a good part of his time while abroad to inspecting the street-cleaning systems of cities. Beginning today he will make several early morning trips through the streets of Manhattan, the result to be embodied in suggestions which he will make to the Mayor.

Mr. Behar said yesterday:

"Since my return to this city I have noticed an improvement in the condition of the streets, but they are still far behind the streets of the European cities I have visited. New York, as far as I have seen, is the only metropolis in which there are not covered ash cans, which prevent the air from becoming filled with germ-laden dust. New York is an unusually windy city, but it is behind them all when it comes to sanitary methods in keeping the streets clean.

"When I went to the Street-Cleaning Department of New York on the subject of watering the streets near some of the docks, I was referred to the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, which referred me to the Dock eDpartment."

Mr. Behar said he understood that Mayor Mitchel was a broad-minded man, who was willing to consider suggestions, and when he arranges his data he will suggest to the Mayor that the ash and garbage cans be kept closed when anything is put into them; that a duplicate set of cans be kept, and that instead of the cans being emptied into the carts the cans with their contents be carted off when they are filled and replaced by the duplicate set.

LAWYER ARRESTED.

Julius Hallheimer Charged with Disorderly Conduct in Yorkville Court.

Julius Hallheimer, a lawyer, of 60 Wall Street, who lives at 216 East Eighty-third Street, was arrested yesterday in the Yorkville Court on a charge of disorderly conduct after a scene in the courtroom in which he challenged a statement of Detective Katz of the Fifth Inspection District, who was complainant against a client of Hallheimer.

The lawyer again assailed Katz after Magistrate Corrigan had criticised his attitude in court, and the Magistrate directed Capt. Hunt, head of the court attendants, to make a complaint against him, as Hunt had threatened to do when the lawyer first began to talk loudly. After his client's case had been disposed of, Hallheimer was arraigned. He asked that the case be adjourned until Wednesday, and was released on his own recognizance.

ERIE'S CHIEF DISCLAIMS IT.

Didn't Blame Depression on Automobiles, Says Mr. Underwood.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—President Underwood of the Erie Railroad, when asked tonight about the Abbott Motor Car Company's threat to stop all shipments over the Erie because of his comments on the automobile craze, said:

"Mr. Abbott, like many others, had misinterpreted my remarks. I did not blame the present business depression to automobiles, moving pictures, &c., but I did say that these elements, with many others, were important factors in the high cost of living. That is entirely different frob business depression.

"The automobile trade employs an enormous number of men, and provides work for many thousands who would otherwise be idle."

PRAISE A CALM SKIPPER.

Capt. Colbeth Wins Approval of Massachusetts Passengers.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—When the steamship Massachusetts, which was on fire in the New York Harbor yesterday, reached her pier here today the passengers presented a testimonial to Capt. H. L. Colbeth which said that he had met the crisis in a cool and efficient manner. Capt. W. L. Hill, commander of the United States ship Topeka, now at Portsmouth, headed the committee. Capt. Colbeth said that the passengers never were in danger from the fire, which was confined between heavy steel bulkheads, and that the ship was not damaged seriously.

CARMANS GO AWAY, OFFICIALS FOLLOW

With Husband and Daughter, Alleged Slayer Leaves Freeport in Automobile

FOR DELAWARE WATER GAP

Sheriff and District Attorney Also Set Out in Car—Routes Reported to be the Same.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 19.—Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Carman and their daughter, Elizabeth slipped out of their house at 11 o'clock this morning, loaded a few suitcases into Dr. Carman's touring car, and set out for an automobile trip which, it was understood, would take them to Philadelphia and Atlantic City, and then to Delaware Water Gap. Hardly any one saw them as they sped out of town on their way to New York.

Some fifteen minutes later Sheriff Stephen Pettit and District Attorney Lewis J. Smith left Freeport in Pettit's car for a short vacation, which they had announced a few days ago. They did not tell their destination, but it was learned from relatives of Mr. Pettit that they were going to Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and Delaware Water Gap.

That there is any connection between the two trips no one in an official position has been willing to say, but it is understood that District Attorney Smith is preparing a case for a future Grand Jury from which he hopes to obtain an indictment for something more serious than manslaughter, and that in consequence he wants to keep an eye on Mrs. Carman's movements. It is understood that Sheriff Pettit will return on Tuesday or Wednesday, and that any surveillance of the Carmans that may be continued after that time will be in the hands of private detectives.

Newspaper men who called at the Carman residence in the morning were met at the door by a strange woman, whom they assumed to be the new maid, for whose arrival Mrs. Carman was supposed to have delayed her departure. While they were questioning her about the circumstances of Mrs. Carman's departure, Mrs. Platt Conklin, Mrs. Carman's mother, called from the head of the stairs and warned the maid to say nothing.

In the street outside the reporters met Mr. Conklin, who confirmed the fact of the departure of the Carmans, but would say nothing about when they would return. No further light on the length of the trip could be gained except from Dr. Carman's friend, Dr. William H. Runcie, who said that he had been visited by Dr. Carman and asked to take over the latter's practice "during a short absence."

MRS. CARMAN'S 'AGENT' SOUGHT.

Gets $50 for Arranging a Bogus Vaudeville Contract.

A man who represented himself as an agent for Mrs. Florence Carman, the Freeport physician's wife under indictment for manslaughter, swindled the management of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre out of $50 on Friday night, according to a report made to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night.

The man appeared at the box office and asked Brady Greer, Treasurer, whether the house would be interested in having Mrs. Carman as a vaudeville attraction. He told Loney Haskell, booking manager, that Mrs. Carman was anxious to earn money to help defray the expense of her trial. Mr. Haskell called in Arthur Hammerstein, and it was agreed to book Mrs. Carman. The man showed what purported to be letters received by him at a Freeport address from the county jail at Mineola. According to Mr. Haskell, they were signed "Florence C. Carman," and authorized the man to get a vaudeville engagement for her.

The man later received a contract for Mrs. Carman's signature, and procured $50 for his expenses. He was to have returned with the signed contract on Saturday. A telephone message to Mrs. Carman's house on that day disclosed that nobody had been authorized to act for her, and she was not seeking a theatre engagement.

The man was described as smooth faced, dapper, and 5 feet 10 inches tall. He had dark hair, and wore a black suit and a striped silk shirt.

S. W. McCall Would Be Governor.

BOSTON, July 19.—Ex-Representative Samuel W. McCall today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor at the September primaries. In a statement addressed to the Republicans of the State he said: "One is not at liberty at a critical time like the present to consider his own inclinations. I have decided, therefore, to sanction the steps necessary to be taken to place my name upon the primary ballot, so that, if you desire to do so, you can make me your candidate for Governor." Mr. McCall attacked the tariff, saying "the promised decrease in the cost of living is as mythical as the promised prosperity."

Ask Daniels for North Pole Data.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Daniels was asked today by a House Naval Affairs sub-committee to submit a statement regarding the discovery of the north pole by Rear Admiral Peary. The sub-committee, headed by Representative Padgett of Tennessee, has had referred to it a resolution by Representative Smith of New York proposing an investigation of the claim of Dr. Cook.

KING GEORGE CALLS ULSTER CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1.

duties to assist the Prime Minister in finding a solution for the Irish difficulty.

Chancellor George's practical business is to smooth the path between Nationalists and Liberals. It is understood that the Government is willing to go a considerable way in the direction of meeting the Carsonite demands, but is hampered by the unyielding attitude of the Nationalists.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has had several conferences with John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, in an endeavor to find points of common agreement. Mr. Redmond has called a conference of his party for today to hear a report from Joseph Devlin, member of Parliament for Belfast, who has returned from an important mission in the North of Ireland, and this conference may have an important bearing on the negotiations. For the moment Tyrone is the crux of the situation on which neither the Nationalists nor the Carsonites are willing to yield.

At a meeting of the national executive of the Irish Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party in Dublin, resolutions were passed urging workers throughout Ireland, including Ulster, to oppose the exclusion of Ulster from Home Rule, and if a provisional government is set up in Ulster to resist it with all available means.

A REGIMENT FOR IRELAND.

A. O. H. in Chicago Offers Aid if Needed by Nationalists.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—For the support of the Irish national volunteers, if civil war breaks out in Ireland, $1,070 was subscribed tonight by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Plans were made for raising and equipping a complete regiment by Aug. 1, to be ready for service in Ireland. Two hundred and fourteen Irish-Americans, a large share of them Boer War veterans joined the regiment.

IRISH PLAN TO GET $50,000.

Sixty-Day Campaign for Fund for National Volunteers.

Under the leadership of Capt. Stephen McFarland, Chairman, the forces of Irish activities in this city have been reorganized for a sixty-day campaign to raise $50,000 for the Irish National Volunteers. That fund is to be an addition to $100,000 pledged last week by the national Executive Committee.

The local Executive Committee has formulated a plan of work which will be sent out with the statement issued by the national body.

Meetings will be held at Emmet Arcade, 624 Madison Avenue, every Friday evening. Checks should be made payable to John McKee, Treasurer, 115 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The funds are to be transmitted to John E. Redmond through the national Treasurer.

I. W. W. TRIALS GO OVER.

Prosecutor Turns Down Tarrytown President's Proposal to Drop Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 19.—Because "Becky" Edelson is summoned to appear before Judge Crain in New York tomorrow morning, and will not be able to come to Tarrytown, Justice of the Peace Moorhouse has been compelled to adjourn the trials of the ten I. W. W. agitators until July 28. The trial was set for tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Justus Sheffield of counsel for the prisoners went to White Plains this afternoon, where he had a conference with District Attorney Fred E. Weeks. As Miss Edelson is a material witness in the local cases, Justice Moorhouse agreed to an adjournment.

Frank R. Pearson, Village President, and C. S. Davison, Village Counsel, also called on District Attorney Weeks and asked him if he would abandon the prosecution provided the accused agreed not to come to Tarrytown again.

The District Attorney refused, and said he was going to back up Justice Moorhouse.

The people of the village are up in arms over the President's proposal, and say his attitude belittles the village in the opinion of the outside world.

TOWN ROUTS I. W. W. MEN.

Rioters Flee from Aberdeen, S. D., After 25 of Them Are Locked Up.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 19.—Industrial Workers of the World, who caused a disturbance last night by attempting to hold street meetings, retired to their camp two miles east of the city today, after twenty-five of them had been locked up.

One woman, Katherine Solomon, was arrested for urging a crowd of men to storm the jail after the first ten speakers had been arrested. Last night's trouble was due to an advertisement published by the Commercial Club, urging farmers not to pay harvest hands more than $2.50 a day.

Late today a train from the south carrying about 600 men was stopped by police two miles from the town, and all the men were made to leave it and go back on foot in the direction from which they came. The militiamen were summoned to the armory today, and are holding themselves in readiness to stop any further disorders.

500 IN RIOT, SIX ARRESTED.

Passaic Crowd Eggs Speakers in Behalf of Austrians.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 19.—There was a riot among 500 men and women today in front of the hall at 82 Second Street where Prof. Getseff was to make a speech. Police reserves were called out and word was sent to Garfield and half a dozen patrolmen hurried over from that town, but it took them more than a half hour to quell the disturbance. Six of the leaders were locked up.

Bishop Alexander and Prof. Getseff came to this country to raise funds to aid oppressed Russians in Austria. They arrived here today. There was a parade of societies that ended at the hall. As the Professor stood up in an automobile he was struck by an egg hurled by some one in the crowd. He decided not to enter the hall.

Standing alongside of him in the car was the Rev. Jaanus Stephanko. He arose to make an address when the Professor was struck, and there were cries of "Faker!" "Liar!" "Traitor!" followed by a shower of eggs.

It was asserted by their assailants that the Bishop and the Professor were trying to give a wrong impression of conditions in Austria.

ANARCHISTS' ASHES ON VIEW

Delegates from Other Cities See Urn at the Ferrer School.

The urn containing the ashes of the anarchists who were killed by the premature explosion of a bomb was put on exhibition yesterday at the Ferrer School at 107th Street and Park Avenue. It will be removed soon to the office of "Mother Earth," the anarchist publication conducted by Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman. The urn, a bronze pyramid about 2½ feet high, was put on a table draped with black cloth. In the assembly room where it was on exhibition were the banners displayed at the Union Square meeting held under the auspices of the Anti-Militarist League of the anarchists after the bomb explosion. Delegations from anarchists in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, Paterson, Trenton, and other places called to look at the urn.

Berkman escorted the visitors into the assembly room. There were no ceremonies. He said that if he was not called to Tarrytown to testify at the trials of the anarchists and I. W. W. members there he would attend the hearing in the case of Reba Edelson here at 10 o'clock this morning, when she will have to choose between giving a bond of $800 to keep the peace for six months or go to jail for ninety days. According to Berkman, she has decided to go to jail and to go on a hunger strike. He said that the anarchists would watch to see how Miss Edelson was treated while she was in jail.

PRINCE PIGNATELLI HURT IN AUTO CRASH

Continued from Page 1.

that point. The taxi had tried to cross in front of the car. Neither the chauffeur of the taxi, Max Manheim of 325 East Eighty-third Street, nor his two passengers, Alfred Wellis of 149 Broadway and John Patterson of 44 Cedar Street, nor any one on the street car was hurt.

John Alfari, a builder, of 1,956 Crotona Parkway, the Bronx, was driving his son and daughter, with a friend, yesterday afternoon, when, turning from Mosholu Parkway into 200th Street, he cramped the wheel of his automobile too far and turned the car over. All the occupants were thrown out, but none received serious injury. They were taken in another automobile to Fordham Hospital, where their cuts and bruises were dressed, after which they went home.

Samuel Appelbaum, 7 years old, of 840 Georgia Avenue, East New York, and Elisabeth Millman, 6 years old, of the same address, were knocked down by a slowly moving automobile belonging to Dr. Joseph Poliser of 891 Pennsylvania Avenue while playing in the street near their home yesterday afternoon. Their cuts and bruises were dressed by Dr. Poliser.

Israel Friedman, 6 years old, of 949 New Jersey Avenue, East New York, was run down by an automobile belonging to Alfred R. Rene of 1,052 Putnam Avenue and received internal injuries.

AUTO HITS BABY CARRIAGE.

Child and Father Hurt by Machine —Woman Driver Arrested.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 19.—An automobile driven by Mrs. James M. Evans of Westport crashed into a baby carriage wheeled by L. H. Fahey tonight and seriously injured him and his two-year-old daughter, Marguerite, who was in the carriage. The accident occurred at Black Rock, near here.

Mrs. Evans, whose husband is an official of the Standard Oil Company, was arrested and later released in bonds of $3,500, pending a hearing. She is prostrated as a result of the accident.

Wrecks Auto Trying to Save Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 19.—In a vain effort not to run over a small boy who was riding a bicycle, Benjamin F. Van Sickle, a prominent shoe merchant of this city, deliberately turned his automobile into the sidewalk and struck a telegraph pole on Wickham Avenue tonight. The car was wrecked, but the occupants were uninjured. The car struck the boy a glancing blow, and he was badly cut and bruised. At the hospital it is said that he will recover. The boy is Hiland, the 10-year-old son of George H. Blanchard of this city.

LIFEBOAT TESTED FOR OCEAN TRIP

Lundin Craft Exceeds Expectations in a Trial Run Through the Sound.

OTHER SHIPS SALUTE HER

Special Receiving Apparatus for Wireless Works Well, but Transmitters Haven't Been Put In.

A test of Capt. A. P. Lundin's lifeboat, in which Mr. and Mrs. Elnar Sivard will attempt to cross the Atlantic on their wedding journey, was made yesterday afternoon in the waters of Long Island Sound. The boat ran from the Bayside Yacht Club anchorage to the Larchmont Yacht Club, covering some sixteen miles in a roundabout course.

The little craft not only demonstrated its seaworthiness, but throughout most of the run exceeded expectations in speed, though this is a minor consideration with its designer, the questions of safety and stability being of the most importance. It was expected that the boat might average between five and six knots an hour. Yesterday the maximum speed attained was seven and a half knots, and the average was close to six knots.

The test of the special wireless equipment was not carried out thoroughly, because the wiring and power attachments for the sending apparatus could not be finished in time. The receiving apparatus worked perfectly. Messages were heard distinctly on board the lifeboat from the Government station at Arlington, Va., approximately 250 miles away.

All along the course the Lundin lifeboat was saluted by the whistles of passing steamers, yachts, and other numerous pleasure craft in the Sound. The skippers of passing vessels were much interested, apparently, in this new type of lifeboat. Their curiosity was stimulated by the appearance of the craft, which much resembles a submarine. The yachtsmen at the Larchmont Club and their guests turned out in a body to inspect the Lundin, when she drew alongside the pier there. Only two of the yachtsmen were heard to express doubt of the feasibility of making the ocean voyage in her.

"I don't believe she can cross the Atlantic safely," remarked one. When another said he did not believe the attempt would be made Capt. Lundin smiled and assured the spectators that the boat would go just as soon as she could be got ready for sea.

On the run to Larchmont the speed log of the Lundin was cut away by the propeller of a motor boat while she was off Execution Rock Light. The motor boat party were so intent on saluting the Lundin that they did not heed the warning to keep off the line dragging the log. Shortly after this accident the Lundin met the Vanitie, one of the cup defenders, returning from Newport.

It was decided yesterday by the Marconi Company to assign H. J. Meldrum to operate the wireless apparatus on the trip across the Atlantic. He is one of the operators in the service and has been an assistant in charge of the high-power station at Cape Cod. Meldrum applied for the place, saying he was willing to take the risk, and adding:

"The only condition I make is that I shall be guaranteed a sea burial in case of accident." Wireless equipment has been designed to meet the novel conditions on the boat. With a view to obtaining the maximum efficiency within the limited space available the transmitting set was mounted on a single vertical panel board. The wireless operator will have complete control of all the apparatus from his seat, which, with the apparatus, is in a cabinet forward, which measures 5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 2 inches.

The transmitter is arranged to send the standard commercial wave lengths in use by all transatlantic and coastwise steamers and all shore stations. This means that the lifeboat has facilities for communicating with all wireless stations within its range, and thus will be able to keep in touch throughout the voyage with passing vessels. While the sending radius of the lifeboat will be from 50 to 100 miles, its receiving apparatus is capable of taking messages over a radius of from 600 to 1,000 miles.

The cabinet in which the operator sits is soundproof. The usual noise of sending and receiving will be avoided also, for the electric current and spark contacts are muffled. The completion of the apparatus will be hastened, so that the final test of the boat may be made on Wednesday off Sandy Hook, and it is expected that the Lundin will depart on July 25.

Mrs. Singe Holm Sivard, the young bride, who is to accompany her husband, Elnar Sivard, across the Atlantic, was not present yesterday. She was busy at home completing her preparations for departure. Her husband commanded the craft yesterday, and was much pleased with the trial test. Sivard is Superintendent of the Welin Manufacturing Company, which built the boat, and he helped to construct it. Capt. Lundin, President of the Welin Company, paced the lifeboat yesterday with his yacht, Quadrant II.

Among the guests and officials on board the Quadrant and the lifeboat, and present at the luncheon at the Larchmont Yacht Club, were Capts. H. L. Steele and A. J. Cooper of the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Totten; H. B. Ferran, Harry Brody, Chief Engineer of the Welin Company; C. J. Davis, Austin Healy, A. H. Jansson, naval architect of the same company, who was formerly at the Washington Navy Yard with Capt. D. W. Taylor; David Sarnoff, contract manager for the Marconi Company, and J. B. Ellenschneider, who operated the wireless yesterday. Of the crew on the Lundin on the trial trip Mardon Simon, a sailor, was chosen as one of the crew for the ocean trip.

Two Home with Reno Divorces.

Mrs. Elizabeth Berger and Mrs. Elizabeth Klein, who went to Reno a year ago to obtain divorces from their husbands on grounds of desertion, have returned to Yonkers with their decrees. Mrs. Berger, who was Miss Weiss of 25 Elmer Place, won her freedom from Ralph Berger, who is now in Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Klein, who was Miss Glazier, obtained a decree from Abraham Klein, formerly of 65 Warburton Avenue. The two matrons had been companions in girlhood, and when their matrimonial crafts ran aground a few weeks apart, they went West together and established residences in Reno.

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PORTE NOW IS SURE AMERICA WILL FLY

With Curtiss, He Believes That Third Engine Solves the Problem.

PLAN FOR FINAL TRIALS

Airboat's Pilot Confident That He Can Start for Newfoundland with Craft on Aug. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., July 19.—The sea-sled bottom of Rodman Wanamaker's flying boat, the America, was removed today and the work of preparing a place for the third engine with its tractor propeller was begun. The plan of installing a third engine was adopted after three weeks of experimenting had failed to discover a means of lifting the America with its load out of the water.

Lieut. Porte and Glenn H. Curtiss are both positive that the transatlantic flier will rise out of the water easily and fly with its full load on Wednesday. They do not expect to spend more than one or two days in making trials and believe that the America will be ready for shipment to Newfoundland from New York on Aug. 1.

Lieut. Porte was asked why the third engine had not been placed in the America earlier, thus saving three weeks of experimenting and permitting the flight to be made this month when there is little danger from tropical storms.

"Because it is not the ideal plan," replied Lieut. Porte. "Planing surfaces would have been better, if they could have been perfected in time. The increase in weight is one objection to the third engine. It is better to have as little machinery as possible. We, however, probably will be able to carry a much increased load of gasoline, which will add to our margin of safety, especially during the first stage of the flight, when we face the difficult task of finding the Azores."

Part of the forward surface of the upper wing was cut away to make room for the new engine, which will lose in efficiency because the air current which it produces will be directed against the struts which hold the engines in place. The propellers of the other two engines will lose more in efficiency because their blades will revolve partly in the air stream from the third engine.

Mr. Curtiss believes, however, that the three engines easily will lift the America. The two engines already in place have lifted the America when its own weight and that of its load were 4,500 pounds. The three engines will have to lift only 1,000 pounds more.

On its trial on Wednesday the America will be fitted with planing surfaces which lifted the America and a load of 1,600 pounds two weeks ago. These were two canoe-shaped fins which ran with the sharp edge outward from the bow of the America to the stern.

At the suggestion of Joseph A. Steinmets, Vice President of the Aero Club of America that part of the forward hull of the America, which is visible from the windows of the cabin, will be painted a neutral tint instead of red, in order to avoid the eye strain which would result if the air pilots gazed constantly on a red surface.

BIBLICAL PLAY IN TENT.

"Courtship of Rebecca" Draws Big Sunday Night Crowd.

IRVINGTON, N. J., July 19.—Illustrating "The Courtship of Rebecca" with members of his own congregation this evening, the Rev. Charles S. Stanley, former pastor of the Hilton Christian Church, but now conducting services in the Sunshine Gospel Tent on Fortieth Street, this village, played to the tent's capacity. The players had rehearsed their parts under a competent coach for two weeks.

F. Frank Stanley, a son of the minister, 22 years of age, played the part of Isaac, the lover. Mrs. Walter W. McMahon of Irvington was Rebecca, Henry Rudebock of Hilton was Abraham. The attendants were the Misses Ethel and Helen Rudebock, Edith White of Newark, and Aida Jennings of Rockaway, N. Y. Mrs. William A. Sherman of Irvington was in charge of the dramatic work.

Two or three times a week Mr. Stanley gives moving picture shows in his tent

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M'REYNOLDS AWAITS A NEW B. & M. PLAN

Anxious to Protect Shareholders in the Dissolution of the New Haven Merger.

CONFERENCE SET FOR TODAY

Attorney General Not Convinced That Heavy Losses Will Result from Forced Sale of the Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19. — According to Government attorneys there is only one phase of the situation relative to the dissolution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford mergers that can be discussed at the conference to be held at the Department of Justice tomorrow between Attorney General McReynolds and a committee of the New Haven directorate. That is the moral right of the Government to proceed by a suit in equity against the New Haven to compel it to part with its 108,704 shares of Boston & Maine stock.

The Massachusetts Legislature having insisted on the right of the State to purchase the stock, the New Haven Directors apprehend that the company faces a serious loss of value—greater by several millions than the losses incurred in buying the stock in the Billard deal. The position taken by the Attorney General and his associates is that the execution of the anti-trust law has nothing to do with the consequences to lawbreakers, who must take their medicine, whatever the dose may be.

The Attorney General has been charged with siding with the State of Massachusetts. This does not follow, his associates urge. They insist that the Government is not bound to be concerned with what happens to the Boston & Maine stock after the New Haven has been compelled to part with it and purge itself of the evil of maintaining a monopoly prohibited by law.

There is no doubt that the Attorney General would be glad to meet the wishes of the New Haven Directors and protect the stockholders from any possible loss. It has been the policy of the Department of Justice from the beginning of the conferences in regard to the dissolution of the New Haven's system of monopoly to proceed in a moderate and conservative manner and not imperil the value of securities which are known to be scattered in thousands of small holdings. It has been represented to the Attorney General within the last week by a prominent Massachusetts official that at least $173,000,000 of New Haven stocks, including Boston & Maine, and minority holdings in the trolley and steamship lines, absorbed under the Mellen Presidency, are in the hands of persons of moderate means. They are chiefly persons who have stowed away the savings of a lifetime in order to enjoy an income during their later years.

This is a consideration that the Attorney General recognizes as imposing upon a representative of the Government the responsibility of more than ordinary precaution, and he is determined to respect it he can do so consistently. At the same time, it is said that the action of the New Haven Directors in refusing to accept the action of the Massachusetts Legislature, when they made no serious objection while the enabling act was pending, has forced upon the Government the alternative of proceeding with the suit in equity to dissolve the monopoly, a thing that must be done, it is asserted, no matter what the consequences may be to innocent parties.

All the representations that have been made to Attorney General McReynolds recently have been concerned with the business situation in New England and the effect that a suit against the New Haven might have. It is said that the New Haven committee will suggest a plan by which the sale of the Boston & Maine stock may be made without involving the acceptance of the right of the State to purchase it. Public Service Commissioner Anderson of Massachusetts in discussing the matter with Mr. McReynolds the other day took the view that the value of the stock could not be depreciated by stamping the certificates. He said that, however, the sale might be made, the condition would exist and had existed ever since the passage of the enabling act by which the Boston Holding Company was organized. This condition had been laid down in that legislation and was in existence ever since the New Haven regained possession of the stock from John L. Billard.

Another consideration is that the Boston & Maine stock may improve in value after the dissolution. It is believed among Department of Justice officials that if it were to be separated and provided with efficient management of its own it would assume full possession of its field of transportation and soon begin to rehabilitate itself in the railroad world.

WHAT MELLEN DIDN'T TELL.

Story of Folk's Night Visits to Him and of Facts Uncovered.

An article by "The Onlooker" in today's Annalist throws new light on the Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the New Haven and the testimony upon which it was based.

"During Charles S. Mellen's exciting career as a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the recent investigation," says the writer, "the commission's counsel, Joseph W. Folk, was a frequent caller at Mr. Mellen's rooms in the Shoreham Hotel. He was, in fact, the only caller outside of a few personal friends, and his repeated visits aroused curiosity. At last one of Mr. Mellen's acquaintances asked him what it was all about—what Folk came to talk over with him. He smiled cynically. It was almost incredible. The counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose knowledge of New Haven Railroad affairs was less than that of the Park Row journalist who openly coached him, came evenings to his chief witness, not to learn anything about the case, not to get light on obscure episodes, such as the Billard transaction, and not even to fish for clues, but to solicit the former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to employ vivid and picturesque language in his testimony on the morrow, for purposes of newspaper headlines.

"It is necessary to know this in order to understand the spirit in which the inquiry was conducted, the feeling with which the report was written, and the impudent remarks of Mr. Mellen on the publication of the report, that it was intended to be a political document.

"On leaving the stand the last day Mr. Mellen could not restrain the remark to an acquaintance that he was going back home with about two-thirds of his information intact. The commission's counsel had not known how to get it.

"Mr. Folk had no understanding of accounting himself, and had neither the industry to master its perplexities nor the wit to provide himself with experts big enough for the job. For instance, there was the notorious Billard transaction. Several days after Billard himself had been on the stand, and had succeeded in leaving the subject as bedimmed as it was before, a New York journalist arrived to hear the Mellen testimony first hand. He spent his leisure time going over the Billard testimony. In the official stenographer's record he found references to certain financial exhibits marked 'Billard A, B, C, D, E, and F,' which had not been copied into the record.

"He first applied for them to Billard's personal counsel, who was staying over, but his only copy of the exhibits was in New England. Next the journalist applied to Mr. Folk, who stared at him blankly; he did not know anything about them. His attention was called to the reference in the record at the place where the exhibits were offered in evidence and marked 'Billard Ex-Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F.' He shook his head. Possibly the accountants knew. Ask them.

"The accountants, too, had forgotten them. By the record it was clear that such exhibits did exist, but nobody knew where to look for them. A search was insisted upon, and after half an hour the exhibits were found in the bottom of a clothes basket full of other papers and documents. The journalist copied them off and then tried to analyze them. They did not analyze, that is, the figures did not balance, as any capable accountant must have been able to see upon five minutes' study, but Billard had been allowed to stand on them as they were, and to leave a hopeless record of the transactions carried on in his name by the New Haven Railroad. A competent accountant ought to have been able to take those figures, start at the beginning and force either Mr. Billard or Mr. Mellen step by step into a corner out of which either the truth or the bald refusal of it had been bound to come.

"'What would you have done,' the journalist asked Mr. Mellen, 'if a man who knew accounting had forced you through those figures to the point of the ultimate question?'

"'I would have been obliged to tell things I did not tell,' he said. 'I was not there to volunteer information they did not know how to get.'

"And so it stands in the record and in the conclusions of the Interstate Commerce Commission that John L. Billard retained more than $2,700,000 in a transaction in which he represented the New Haven Railroad, and in which he invested not a dollar of his own. That is not true. That was the apparent difference in the par value of securities but the actual value of what Mr. Billard came off with, clear and free, was probably under $1,500,000. It was after Mr. Mellen retired, and through a trade with the new management, that he got a final profit at all. The investigators did not go into that; they probably did not know how. It may be said that $1,500,000 was as preposterous as $2,700,000: but the point is that the Interstate Commerce Commission failed to get the truth, and, failing, let it go at that.

"It did not escape notice at the hearings before the commission that testimony likely to involve great political personages of the past was not encouraged. This at first thought seems to raise an improbable suspicion, as the political personages whose hands showed through were Republican, whereas the commission was in politics Democratic, but the refinements of these matters are sometimes far beyond the knowing of lay persons. For example, one line of questions was checked just in time to prevent the disclosure that some of the tainted money had been contributed to a Democratic fund in a recent national campaign."

FACTORY FLOODED ALL NIGHT

Pipe Head Blew Off and Water Did $20,000 Damage in Building.

By the blowing off of a pipe head in an automatic sprinkler system that had just been installed, damage amounting to $15,000 or $20,000 was done on Saturday night in the five-story candy factory of Levine Brothers, at 32 and 34 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg.

Several weeks ago the owners, Jacob Milch and A. Levine, contracted for the installation of a fire-protection system by the Automatic Sprinkler Company of America, and the work had been practically completed when the 100 men and girls employed in the factory went home on Saturday. The tank from which the sprinkler was fed had a capacity of 10,000 gallons, and arrangements had been made to have it continually refilled from the city water system as fast as it was emptied. The system was guaranteed to maintain a flow of sixty gallons a minute.

About 7 o'clock on Saturday night a woman living next door heard a bell ringing in the factory. When it had rung continuously for about an hour she told the policeman on post. He laughed at her. She went home, and the bell continued to ring, and rang all night.

Yesterday morning several neighbors who had lost much sleep at the ringing went to the home of M. Milch, the Superintendent of the factory, at 101 South Eighth Street, and told him that a bell had been ringing for ten hours. Mr. Milch promptly dressed and ran to the factory, explaining that the bell rang only when the water was flowing from the sprinkler. He got into the basement with the assistance of the engineer, who lives near by, and found water dripping everywhere and the basement flooded.

The two turned the water off and then went through the factory to seek the cause of the flood. They found the head of one of the large pipes on the third floor had blown off, but as yet it has been impossible to determine the exact cause of the accident. The sprinkling system, while not complete, was so nearly finished that very little work remained to be done.

Considerable damage was done to the stock of candies on the first, second and third floors, and according to Jacob Milch, the machinery in the basement was completely ruined. It was said that there could be no work done for at least a week.

It is estimated that 43,200 gallons of water passed through the broken pipe and ran over the factory during the night. Fire engines had to be summoned to pump the flood out of the basement and a sunken areaway next door.

The underwriters have not yet passed on the damages, and Mr. Milch does not know who is to pay for the ruined machinery.

RASPUTIN'S ENEMY GONE.

Some Reports Say That Heliodorus Has Been Kidnapped.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—Heliodorus, the former Abbot of Tsaritsyn, who was banished from St. Petersburg because of his opposition to Gregory Rasputin, the mystic lay monk and adviser of the Emperor of Russia, has mysteriously disappeared from Marginsky, near Rostov, where he resided under police surveillance.

The reports are that Heliodorus was kidnapped or that he fled to avoid being implicated in the recent attack on Rasputin by a woman who stabbed him with a dagger in Rasputin's home town, Pakrovsky, province of Tobolsk. According to the newspapers the assault on Rasputin will be hushed up owing to his alleged immoral life.

"GASHOUSE" BOYS IN CAMP.

East Side Youngsters Govern Themselves Admirably.

Youngsters from the "gashouse district" to the number of twenty-six, all between the ages of 14 and 16, are governing themselves in a camp at Flemington Junction, N. J., on the grounds of the George Junior Republic of that State. The camp is maintained by the National Association of Junior Republics. The boys have a commission form of government. They held an election on July 4.

Everything has gone smoothly from the first, with the discipline handled by the boys themselves. One of the most picturesque of the boy officials is called "Red." He is Commissioner of Labor, and to date has proved an admirable official.

MUTINOUS HINDUS IN BATTLE ON SHIP

Repel 175 Policemen When They Attempt to Board Vessel at Vancouver.

SEVERAL OFFICERS INJURED

Rejected Immigrants Aboard the Komagota Maru Drive Off Men Bringing Food to Them.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 19.—Scores among a party of 175 policemen and constables were injured, several seriously, in a battle early today with 350 infuriated Hindus on board the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru in the harbor here. Showers of coal and other missiles rained from the ship on the police, who attempted to board the steamer from a tug. In the face of the fire the attacking party retreated, and the attempt to board the steamer was temporarily abandoned.

The Hindus braved the stream from a big hose which the tug turned on them, and mercilessly pelted the men on the decks of the tug with lumps of coal. Fire bricks and pieces of iron from what was believed to have been the wreckage of the steamer's engine room followed. No shots were fired on either side. The Hindus had no firearms, and the police refrained from using theirs.

The battle grew out of an attempt to rid the harbor of the Japanese steamer, on which the Hindus came to this port three months ago, only to have the Canadian immigration officials refuse to admit them to the country. Their claim of a right to land as British subjects was overruled by the courts, and the steamer's Captain was ordered to take them away. The Hindus had been rebellious and several times had attempted to land.

As the steamer was without provisions, the Canadian authorities a day or two ago decided to put sufficient stores on board for the voyage to the Orient, whence the Komagata Maru came. Today the tug Sea Lion put out with the provisions and what was deemed to be a sufficient force to board the ship. The policemen had revolvers and the special constables rifles.

The Sea Lion slowly steamed out to the Japanese vessel. When within hailing distance of her it was seen that every inch of space along the rail and on the deck and bridge was occupied by Hindus armed with clubs or other weapons.

The tug's hose was made ready and played a stream back and forth along the rows of Hindus. Quickly rallying, several Hindus faced the stream and began dashing a shower of missiles upon the attacking party. Soon a tremendous storm of lumps of coal was being rained upon the police on the tug's deck. All sorts of missiles followed the coal shower, and under the fire of the Hindus all the police could do was dodge and beg the tug Captain to cast loose the grappling irons and get out of range.

As the shower of missiles continued, thick and fast, many men were felled by blows. As the offficers pushed to that side of the tug furthest away from the Japanese steamer Detective McArthur was forced overboard.

Those nearby dragged the detective to the tug's deck again. Hardly a man on the side of the tug nearest the steamer escaped injury of some kind. Finally the grappling iron was unloosed and the Sea Lion drew away from the ship. Physicians attended the injured when the Sea Lion returned to her dock.

H. H. Stevens, M. P., announced that he had received a telegram from Sir Robert Borden thanking the police for refraining from shooting at the Hindus, and pledging the support of the Government forces to bring the Hindus into a position where their legal deportation could be accomplished.

Efforts have been made to get into touch with Admiral Kingsmill and the Dominion cruiser Rainbow, with a view to using her to convoy the Japanese vessel out of the harbor.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 19.—A report of the battle in Vancouver harbor early today between Canadian officials backed by police and a body of Hindus on the Japanese steamship Komagata Maru, was received by Government officials tonight.

The steamer arrived at Vancouver three months ago with 350 Hindus, who claimed, as British subjects, the right to land in Canada. The Canadian immigration officials refused them admission on the ground that they were undesirable persons. Several times the Hindus attempted to reach shore, but were driven off by guard boats.

The courts sustained the position taken by the Government and ordered the Japanese Captain of the steamer to sail for India before 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The report as given out by the immigration department says:

"Shortly after the Captain of the Komagata Maru reported that the passengers prevented him from getting up steam and asked for assistance a hundred and sixty policemen and immigration officials responded. They went out to the vessel in the largest tug available, but were unable to gain the deck of the Komagata Maru in the face of a stubborn resistance offered by the Hindus on board. From all parts of the ship they hurled down on the officers coal, iron bars, pieces of machinery, hatchets, and clubs, injuring many men and smashing the windows of the tug.

"Some shots were fired by the Hindus, but the officers, although armed, in their anxiety to avoid bloodshed did not return the fire, and at 2 A. M., realizing the difficulties of reaching the deck of the vessel from the tug, retired, taking with them twenty injured men, among whom was the Captain of the tug, suffering from broken ribs."

It is feared here that lives may be lost before the Hindus are subdued because they have been prisoners on board the vessel for three months and are in a desperate frame of mind. They are known to have several rifles. Many of them are old soldiers and are trained in the use of firearms.

DOG RAILROAD IN ALASKA.

Coal So High That Canine Power Is Adopted Successfully.

Locomotives and the ordinary freight passenger cars have been retired in favor of dogs on the Seward Peninsular Railroad, the "furthest North" railroad of the world. The road runs from Nome to Kougarok, eighty miles.

The chief reason for the adoption of dog power was the Government tax of $100 a mile per annum. The officers of the road found that it was impossible to earn enough to pay the very high price for coal for the locomotives and the Government tax as well, and therefore decided to discontinue the trains. This was found to work such a hardship on the miners in the Kougarok region, as mails and freight were greatly delayed, that they agreed to accept the proposition of Pete Yaeger, the Government mail contractor, who offered to lease the line.

Yaeger constructed light cars that ran on four wheels with dog power, and it is said that he has been making faster time than the trains used to. These cars can carry several tons of freight and mails, and with from ten to fifteen dogs make the round trip in a week.

A Government railroad is projected that will run from Nome to the Alaska coal fields. This will bring the price of coal down from $20 a ton to about $3 or $4, and it is expected that the Seward Peninsular Railroad again will become a steam railroad instead of a dog road.

For five years coal has been brought from British Columbia and Australia and has been extensively used in thawing out the frozen ore and gold deposits. Many of the mining plants use coal also, although much fuel oil is being introduced.

MONUMENT REVEALS AN EARL'S IDENTITY

Head of Scotch House of Caithness Known Only in California as "J. S. Sinclair."

CAREFULLY HID HIS TITLE

Came to America Many Years Ago and Made Money on a North Dakota Ranch.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—The erection yesterday over a new grave in Hollywood Cemetery of a monument inscribed "John Sutherland Sinclair, Earl of Caithness," was the first authentic notice to Los Angeles people that the wealthy John Sutherland Sinclair, who died here recently, was the seventeeth Earl of Caithness, the successor to the title of one of the oldest lines of Scotch nobility. Gossip and speculation here had identified Mr. Sinclair as the Earl, but, it is said, that to only two men in the city, of whom Corridan H. Putnam, the head of a mining engineering company, was one, had the Earl confessed his identity. Mr. Putnam admitted this tonight, and said that he had been pledged to secrecy by the Earl.

Known as Mr. Sinclair, Lord Caithness came here three years ago and made his residence at the Hotel Balboa. He gave freely to philanthropic objects, maintaining for the purpose an office with Mr. Putnam. He lived quietly, and his funeral was so simple that it attracted almost no attention.

Mr. Putnam said the answer to the question of why the Earl concealed his title might be found in the motto of the house of Caithness, "Commit thy work to God."

"A modest man, he held all the titles as dross and preferred to live as one of the plain people of earth,' said Mr. Putnam. "His life was devoted to good works."

Mr. Sinclair, as heir-presumptive to the Earldom, came to this country thirty-nine years ago and located in Canada, where he was connected for years with the Bank of Montreal. An uncle, Lord Pentland, of Lyth, now Governor of Madras, had come to Canada just before as secretary to the Governor General of Canada.

About the time he came into the title he was farming an enormous acreage in North Dakota, near Devil's Lake. A town known as Berriedale now stands on this acreage. One of the titles of the Earl of Caithness is Lord Berriedale.

A large man, straight, with a long, strong face, white hair and beard, the Earl was a familiar figure about Westlake Park. At his hotel he passed for an affable man possessing means, but reticent about himself.

The Earl's end was hastened by injuries received in the Pacific Electric wreck at Vineyard Junction, when he was returning to the city from the beach. One leg was injured and he suffered from nervous shock, as he was seated directly behind a woman who was killed. Finally paralysis set in and he had to be taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital, where he died.

The body was placed in a vault pending the arrival of a cousin from Scotland, and then the burial took place.

The seventeenth Earl of Caithness, who made this country his home by adoption, traced his family back to the year 875. The Earldom of Caithness at one time embraced the entire northern part of Scotland from sea to sea and included the Orkney Islands, but when the seventeenth Earl came into his title he did not fall heir to a foot of Scottish territory. The successions in the family had become so complicated and testators had so subdivided the once immense estate that nothing was left for the seventeenth Earl.

The Earl came to America many years ago and settled on the Berriedale Ranch in North Dakota, where he was successful in business. In 1910 he inherited the Castle of Auchmacoy and considerable other landed property in Aberdeenshire from his maternal grandaunt, Miss Louise Buchan, and by inheritance came into an income of $25,000 a year.

The full title of the Earl was Earl of Caithness, Lord Berriedale of Scotland, and Baronet of Nova Scotia. His younger brother, the Hon. Norman MacLeod (Sinclair) Buchan of Auchmacoy House, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, is the heir.

TRIED TO ROB DETECTIVE.

Paresi Took His Pistol to be a Well-Filled Wallet.

Antonio Paresi, who said he was a farm hand from Milton, N. Y., and Charles Roth of 34 East Third Street, were sentenced to six months in the Workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Herbert in the Tombs Court for jostling. Paresi was arrested because he tried to abstract a revolver from the hip pocket of Detective Cooke while Detective McKenna was watching him. The two detectives said they saw the two men try to pick pockets in Hester Street yesterday and followed them.

The alleged pickpockets separated, and McKenna trailed Paresi, while Cooke followed Roth. McKenna says he saw Paresi size up the bulge in the hip pocket of Cooke, who was just in front of him. Apparently he thought the revolver was a well-filled wallet. He edged up to the detective and thrust his fingers into the detective's pocket. When he felt the steel of the revolver he straightened up suddenly, but McKenna slipped the handcuffs on him, calling to Cook to arrest Roth. The police said they recognize Paresi as an old offender.

OPPOSES PENSION SYSTEM.

P. E. Nagle Would Provide for Those Who Had No Jobs.

Percival E. Nagle, Tammany leader and transfer tax appraiser, is opposed to the present pension system.

"A man who works steadily for twenty-five or thirty years," said Mr. Nagle, "gets a pension of half the salary he has been receiving when he is retired. Any man who works as long as that and hasn't money enough to provide for himself for the rest of his life is a bonehead. He has no right to fasten himself on the taxpayers and have them support him."

"What system do you favor?"

"Why isn't it plain that if a man who has worked nearly a lifetime should not need a pension, the man who only works a year or so, or not at all, during his whole life, does need a pension. Therefore, my plan would be, if we are going to have pensions, to give them to men who have never worked. Those poor fellows have never had a chance to lay up anything for a rainy day and so there would be some excuse for them to become full-fledged parasites when they reach old age.

"Do you favor pensions for soldiers, policemen and firemen?"

"I am in favor of pensions for soldiers, providing their services have not extended beyond a few years and half of this period has been spent in active fighting. There might be some reason to pension a fireman who never earned more than the smallest pay given in the department for a firemen of full rank. But I wouldn't pension a fireman who had been drawing several thousand dollars a year in salary. Let that fellow save his money. So far as the policemen go I wouldn't give them a cent when they left the force, but I would retire them fast enough for officers."

After a minute's thought Mr. Nagel said:

"I don't want to mention names, but there are men in the city's employ who never do a square day's work. But they can't be touched, because to fire them would be a strike at civil service."

TANGO, THEN TUBERCULOSIS

Mrs. Conger Broke Her Leg in Dance, Now Asks Alimony.

Mrs. Grace Fitch Conger, a daughter of the late Col. Henry S. Fitch, U. S. A., and a niece of the late Clyde Fitch, the playwright, has filed an application in the Supreme Court to have alimony of $35 a week paid to her pending the trial of the divorce suit which she is bringing against Roy U. Conger, who is connected with the banking firm of Bigelow & Co. at 49 Wall Street. Accompanying her application were three affidavits from physicians, who testified that Mrs. Conger was in a serious condition with tuberculosis of both lungs; that there was no hope for her recovery, and that she was in too weak a condition to do anything toward earning her own living.

Mrs. Conger was confined for several weeks in her apartment at 106 West Fort-seventh Street. While tangoing with a party of friends in a Broadway restaurant she slipped and fell and her leg was broken. While she was recuperating from the broken leg tuberculosis developed. Mrs. Conger said later that she wondered that more people were not injured in doing the low dip and turn which comes at the end of the tango.

Mrs. Conger brought suit for divorce in 1910 in Westchester County. The case was sent to a referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff. Justice Morschauser, however, rejected the report and threw out the case. Mrs. Conger alleges in her present suit that her husband was guilty of improprieties in 1911 at the St. Paul Hotel. She says that she, although nearly destitute, has been receiving only $10 a week from her husband, who, she says, used to give her $35 weekly. She says her husband, despite his professions that he has only a nominal interest in his business, is able to maintain a bachelor apartment in the Park Avenue Hotel, run a taxicab account, and conduct himself generally as a person of means.

According to Mrs. Conger, her husband told her at the time of their marriage that he was interested in several large business concerns. For a few months after their marriage, Mrs. Conger said, she and her husband traveled extensively, staying always at the best hotels. Mr. Conger, she says, employed a Japanese valet to travel with them. Mrs. Conger says her husband once told her that he spent $1,800 trying to make her well, and he doubted if there was really anything the matter with her.

HELD FOR WIFE DESERTION.

Minor Sprague's Seven-Year-Old Son Points Him Out to Detectives.

Minor Sprague, 51 years old, of Bayonne, N. J., was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Central Park entrance, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where he was awaiting his eldest son. His youngest son, a boy of 7 years, filled the engagement and pointed him out to detectives, who had a warrant from a Justice of the Peace in Bayonne charging the man with deserting his wife and five children.

Two years ago Sprague, who is a traveling salesman, decided to leave his home. From that day until yesterday the youngest son had not seen him. Recently Sprague wrote a note to his eldest son, who is employed in a bank in Bayonne, asking him to meet him at 2 o'clock.

The letter, Sprague insists, was obtained by his wife and the eldest son was told nothing of the matter. Two Bayonne detectives armed with a warrant accompanied the youngest son to this city, and they were joined by Detectives Sharp and McCormick of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

"I think that is my papa," said the boy to the detectives when Sprague appeared at the entrance to Central Park. When Sprague was accosted by the detectives and saw his youngest son, the police say, he tried to shake hands with the boy, but the child refused to greet him.

Sprague was held in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He said he lived at 249 West Fifty-fifth Stret.

ANTI-CONNOLLY FIGHT.

Cassidy Democrats in Movement to Get Patronage.

Plans to organize the political faction opposed to Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens were started last week. Among those prominent in the movement are the old guard who served under Cassidy, Joseph Bermel and Lawrence Gresser. They intend to base their fight upon the cry that Connolly is friendly to Murphy and Tammany Hall. They want some patronage.

In the First Ward, which comprises old Long Island City, the fight is led by ex-Alderman George M. O'Connor, Cassidy's candidate for Postmaster of Long Island City. In the Second Ward Patrick J. Mara, who served under every administration since consolidation, except the Connolly administration, heads the faction. Ex-County Clerk Martin Mager is looking after the fight in the Fourth Ward and he has with him John Fox of Springfield, Harry I. Huber of Morris Park, Joseph Kaiser and Albert Dunham of Jamaica, and Arthur Wenige, in addition to Harry Sutphin, editor of a local weekly paper. It is said that the agitators also expect to receive support from the remnant of the Republican Party in Queens, which was demoralized when their leaders allowed L. C. L. Smith, a Cassidy Democrat, to be placed at the head of the Republican ticket for President of Queens.

Girl Crushed on Platform.

Loretta Hoffman, 18 years old, of 1,178 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, tried to board a Brighton Beach elevated express train at Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street yesterday afternoon. The train started before she could get on, and she was caught between a car and the station platform. The train was stopped and she was taken on board. The run to Coney Island was made at the highest possible speed in order to transfer Miss Hoffman to the hospital there. It was said at the hospital that she was suffering from serious internal injuries, besides cuts and bruises.

LOCKED HER IN TO DIE WITH HIM, GIRL SAYS

Hope Loring, Dancer, Causes Arrest of Derby Crandall, Jr., for Assault.

SHE HAD CAST HIM OFF

Was Jealous and Invaded Her Rooms Armed with Sword Cane and Blackjack.

Derby Crandall, Jr., of 790 Riverside Drive, said to be the 24-year-old son of a wealthy cigarette manufacturer, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night, charged with felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan law, on the complaint of Miss Hope Loring, a cabaret dancer at Rector's Restaurant, Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, who lives at the Hotel St. Margaret, 129 West Forty-seventh Street.

Miss Loring told a story to Lieut. Frye in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, in which she accused Crandall of pursuing her to Long Beach and back yesterday afternoon, of attacking a man with whom she was dancing at Long Beach, and finally of attempting to kill both himself and her by gas in her rooms in the Hotel St. Margaret. A blackjack and a sword cane, with a heavy lead dog's head on it, was found in Miss Loring's rooms. These articles, which, she said, had been taken there by Crandall, were the basis of the charge of violation of the Sullivan law. Miss Loring's story of the man's attempt upon her life furnished the grounds for the felonious assault charge.

Miss Loring told the police that she had met Crandall three months ago, while she was dancing at Rector's. He became very friendly, she said, and was present to watch her dance every night. A short time ago, however, Miss Loring, according to her story, tired of Crandall, and let him know it.

"Saturday night," Miss Loring told the police, "Mr. Crandall rang me up and asked me to go to Long Beach with him this afternoon. I declined, and had to deny his repeated entreaties. I went to Long Beach with another man this afternoon and was dancing in a restaurant there when Mr. Crandall came in and made a scene. The waiters had to hold him while my companion and I ran to an automobile. He broke away from the waiters as we got into the car and reached us as we were moving away. He struck at my companion with his cane but missed him.

"Tonight about 10:30 he came to my rooms in the St. Margaret, carrying the cane and blackjack in his hand. He pleaded for me to take him back as a friend, but I ordered him out of the rooms. Then he threatened me with his weapons and finally pushed me into the bathroom with himself. Saying that he intended to kill both of us, he locked the door, shut the window, and turned on the gas.

"On my knees I begged him for the sake of my three-year-old baby and his own mother not to commit murder and suicide, but he would not relent. I asked him to let me live long enough to write to my baby and he consented. As soon as he had unlocked the bathroom door I ran to the street for help."

Detective Sergeant Found Jones of 116 West Forty-seventh Street in the street in front of the St. Margaret. Jones summoned Patrolman Doring of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and then ran to Miss Loring's rooms. When he entered them, he said, he saw Crandall standing in the middle of the sitting room. Every window in the apartment was open, Jones said, but the odor of gas was noticeable.

At the station Crandall refused to make any statement to the police. While Miss Loring was telling her story, however, he pleaded with her not to make any charge against him, saying that she would be sorry for doing so today. She replied by making the two charges, and asserting positively that she would press them in court.

RUNS THOUGH HURT FATALLY

Negro Shot in the Back Gives Auto a Long Chase.

Samuel Jones, a negro, went to the home of his friend, Andrew Nugent, at 164 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. Shortly before midnight the two got into a fight and Jones snatched a bread knife from the table and stabbed Nugent in the left shoulder and cheek. Nugent ran out of the house and his cries attracted the attention of Policeman Philip Meyer, who was standing at Myrtle Avenue and Prince Street. Before the policeman could get to the door of Nugent's home Jones ran out.

Meyer followed him for two blocks, when Jones turned north on the Flatbush Avenue Extension. Meyer fired in the air, but without effect. Then he fired at Jones, but the negro kept on. Meyer, who was unable to gain on the fugitive, then stopped an automobile and continued the chase in it. Jones managed to keep out of the way by doubling and turning corners. In Tillary Street he was captured. Then it was found that Meyer's second shot had hit him in the lower part of the back, and the surgeon who was summoned said the wound was mortal.

AMENIA FIELD DAY SPORTS.

Greased Pig and Folk Dancing to be Features of Annual Affair.

The fifth annual field day will be held at Amenia, Dutchess County, on Saturday, Aug. 15. Amenia Field Day is really a mammoth picnic in which 10,000 persons take part. Among the events scheduled are a tug-of-war contest open to all towns in the Harlem Valley, a greased pig contest, a hitching-up race for ladies, a tug-of-war against a team of horses, various games for children and grownups, tableaux, folk-dancing by young girls, and athletic sports, in which any one may join without previous registration.

A baseball game between Amenia and Pawling has been arranged and Scofield's Twenty-first Regiment Band of Poughkeepsie has been engaged to play all day. There also will be addresses by prominent speakers.

Dean's

Cakes, Pastries, Candies, Etc.,

For Week-End House Parties, Afternoon Teas and Lawn Fetes, Automobile and Motor Boat Tours, Etc.

SENT EXPRESSAGE PREPAID

An attractive Booklet, fully describing the Cakes, the delivery limits, etc., will be sent free on request

628 Fifth Avenue
New York

TO CONSERVE BRITISH ART.

Fine Arts Committee Aims to Cut Down Exportation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 20.—The Parliamentary Fine Arts Committee is being called upon to consider, among other things, the important question of increasing the national collections and obtaining for the British galleries and museums greater opportunities for purchasing pictures and other artistic treasures, and also to endeavor to obtain a substantial increase in the grant to the National Gallery for purchasing pictures, which is now only £5,000 yearly.

Another question to be considered is the proposed Ministry of Art.

A number of members of both Houses of Parliament have accepted the invitation to join the committee, including Sir George Agnew, Viscount Bryce, Sir Edward F. Coates, Earl Curzon, Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Herbert Raphael, and the Earl of Crawford.

The Daily Telegraph welcomes the committee as likely to reduce the export of British art treasures to the United States.

OPPOSE "A B C" ALLIANCE.

Brazilian Military Men Apparently Cool Toward the Proposition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, July 19.—Gen. Faria, Chief of the Brazilian General Staff, says that the proposed "A B C" alliance to guarantee the territorial integrity of South American countries is laudable, but that Brazil, being without a conscription system and weaker in armed force than the other "A B C" nations, must first prepare for war.

Gen. Souza Aguiar says that such an alliance against the United States would be a diplomatic error, because the United States has given proof of friendship in accepting the decision of the mediators. Gen. Ivo says the alliance is impracticable.

ADMIRAL BEATTY KNIGHTED.

King George Honors the Husband of the Former Miss Field.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—The King, after visiting the fleet at Portsmouth this afternoon, received in the evening Rear Admiral David Beatty of the First Battle Squadron, conferred knighthood upon him, and invested him with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Bath.

Admiral Beatty married Ethel, the daughter of the late Marshall Field.

$225,000 FOR A ROMNEY.

Portrait of Mrs. Acton Sold to Duveens by Lord De Saumarez.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 20.—It is said that the Duveens have bought for about £45,000 ($225,000) Lord De Saumarez's portrait of Mrs. Penelope Lee Action by Romney.

FOUND DYING IN A PARK.

Unidentified Man Is Thought to Have Taken Poison.

A neatly dressed man was found unconscious on a bench in Stuyvesant Park, in East Seventeenth Street, yesterday, and he died shortly after he arrived at Bellevue Hospital. The physicians think he took poison. An autopsy will be held to determine this.

Persons who saw the man lying on the bench called Patrolman McKay of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. The dead man was a Jew, apparently, and was about 6 feet tall. He had brown hair and eyes, and wore a blue suit of good material, tan shoes, black stockings, and had no hat. A four-pointed star was tattooed on his right forearm.

Supposed Sleeper Was Dead.

Martin Connors, 22 years old, of Vanhorne Street, near Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, was found sitting on a stoop at Wayne and Henderson Streets yesterday afternoon. He was apparently asleep with his head resting on his arm. Policeman Egan tried to arouse him and found that he was dead. The body was taken to Hughes Morgue.

Yellowstone Park
Pacific Coast
Canadian Rockies

¶ A 22-day personally-conducted tour through America's wonderland. Six and one-half days in Yellowstone Park; three days on the Pacific Coast; daylight ride through the Canadian Rockies with side trips to the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, Lake Louise, and drive through the Canadian National Park at Banff.

¶ Leave Saturday, August 8.

¶ Round-trip rate from New York, covering necessary expenses, $275.

¶ Ask Ticket Agents for booklet, or Address O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

GREAT LAKES TOUR SEPTEMBER 1

Pennsylvania R. R.

TWO MEN INJURED IN BALLOON'S FALL

Grand Prix Contestant Collapses Over Tuileries Gardens —Panic in the Crowd.

WRECKED IN TREETOPS

Breaking Ropes Let Basket and Occupants Drop Forty Feet—Both Aeronauts Badly Hurt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—A serious balloon accident occurred this afternoon in the Place de la Concorde, in the heart of Paris, at a time when the great square was crowded with spectators of two sporting events. The annual contest of the Aero Club of France was taking place, the start being made from the Tuileries Gardens at one side of the square. Twenty-four balloons were competing, and a vast crowd filled the gardens and the Place de la Concorde, including many English and American visitors.

Nine balloons started safely. At 4:45 P. M. the tenth balloon, piloted by Blanchet, carrying Duval as a passenger, rose slowly. Before it was high enough to clear the trees of the gardens it drifted into them. Half the cords by which the car was slung from the balloon were torn away by the collision; the car tipped up, and both men fell from a height of about forty feet into the Place de la Concorde.

The torn balloon, its guide rope still entangled in the trees, rose to the full length of the rope before collapsing. The envelope fell on a little girl among the spectators and injured her slightly.

Duval has a fractured skull, and Blanchet is severely cut and suffering from concussion of the brain.

The accident caused a panic among the crowd. Women fainted, men shouted, and there was a dangerous backward rush.

SHOT DOWN BY CALLER.

Alleged Blackmailer in Dying State —Victim His Assailant, Police Hint.

INDEMNIFICATION

The Owner who employs us on his building operation, indemnifies his enterprise against excessive cost, poor workmanship, inefficient methods, and waste of time, and thus places his investment in the best strategic position for developing the possibilities of revenue.

A Thompson-Starrett contract is literally a policy of insurance directly protecting what goes into the investment and indirectly protecting what comes out.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

USE BRYAN'S NAME TO AID SUFFRAGE

Women Hope Secretary's Adhesion to the Cause Will Influence Congress to Act.

BUT CAUCUS IS OPPOSED

Leader of Southern Women Says Democrats Must 'Put Suffrage' in Their Next Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The assertion of Secretary W. J. Bryan that he believes in woman suffrage has caused great joy in the camps of the various suffrage organizations here.

Until Secretary Bryan expressed his views the leaders of the cause here had made no headway with the party in power. They had failed to persuade President Wilson to advocate suffrage in his capacity as Chief Executive, and had been unable to obtain a vote by either branch of Congress on the pending resolutions for a constitutional amendment.

In view of the open declaration of faith by Mr. Bryan the suffrage leaders here will renew their efforts to obtain a vote in the House of Representatives on the woman suffrage amendment. They are counting upon Bryan's followers in Congress to aid their cause. A statement issued tonight by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage says:

"The constitutional amendment has been reported to the House and now lies before it waiting for action. The decision of this matter rests with the Democratic members of the Rules Committee, and Mr. Bryan's influence is great enough to induce them not to obstruct early action on the suffrage measure."

The caucus held by the Democrats of the House of Representatives several weeks ago to map out a legislative programme for the rest of the session decided to sidetrack the woman's suffrage question and the Hobson prohibition amendment. In order to bring either of these forward the Democrats would have to determine by another caucus to change their attitude.

"Any way you look at it, we are bound to win," was the assertion made here today by Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans, leader of the woman suffrage movement in the South. Miss Gordon has been in Washington a week talking with Southern members and urging them to support the movement for votes for women. She was a guest at luncheon of Speaker Clark, whose recent declaration in favor of woman suffrage is said by the Speaker's friends to have forced Secretary Bryan to announce himself. Miss Gordon, as an avowed champion of the Democratic doctrine of State's rights, says she believes that the organization of which she is President, the Southern Conference, will be able to force the Democratic Party to insert a suffrage plank in its platform in 1916.

"The announcement of the two Democratic leaders, Speaker Clark and Secretary Bryan, that they will support equal suffrage in their respective States will be of inestimable benefit to the cause," said Miss Gordon today. "I believe every thinking Southerner will concur in the opinion of Champ Clark that suffrage is a matter for the States. It is to crystallize that opinion into fact that the Southern Conference has been formed.

"The Southern Conference, realizing that suffrage is no longer a theory to be doubted but an issue to be met, is designed to prevent history from repeating itself, and having the suffrage issue involved in difficulties with which all Southerners are familiar. We believe the Democratic Party as the champion of States rights will have political acumen enough in the next convention to make the historic donkey bray 'Votes for women.' It will be most delightful music in the ears of Southern men and women.

"The primary object of the Southern States woman suffrage conference is to make the Democratic Party in its next national platform declare for woman suffrage. We are going to place upon the Democratic Party in the South the responsibility for not speaking."

PRESIDENT READY FOR WORK

Will Take Up the Case of Mr. Warburg and Anti-Trust Bills.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson had completely recovered today from his recent attack of indigestion. He planned to resume his usual routine of work tomorrow and to see several business men, including S. R. Bertron, a New York banker, to discuss business conditions and trust legislation.

Expecting a definite outcome of the fight on the nomination of Thomas D. Jones as a member of the Federal Reserve Board this week, Mr. Wilson is preparing to take up the case of Paul M. Warburg in an effort to get the Senate to confirm his nomination. He has been assured that if a compromise can be made on the question of the appearance of Mr. Warburg before the committee, favorable action in the Senate will follow.

Mr. Wilson also plans this week to take a hand in trying to straighten out the tangled situation in the Senate over the anti-trust bills. He is known to be anxious for the Senate to get down to actual work and believes that the apparent difficulties are not at all serious.

MRS. ANGLE WON'T TESTIFY.

To Ill to Take the Witness Stand at Ballou Inquest Today.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 19.—Mrs. Helen M. Angle will not testify when Coroner Phalen resumes his inquest here tomorrow, her physician asserting that her physical condition is such that she cannot undergo the ordeal.

Patrick Rabbitt will testify as to the noise he heard on the other side of the partition separating him from the landing where it is contended Mr. Ballou fell. Judge Finch says that other new and important testimony will be introduced for Mrs. Angle.

A WISE man don't expect life to be perfect, but he finds it powerful hard to forgive the home team's pinch hitter for fannin' out, or his favorite pipe for goin' back on him.

Velvet Joe

The pipe filled with VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, will never "go back on you." More than two years' ageing of Kentucky *Burley de Luxe* insures you a slow burning, mellow, biteless smoke with *real* body and flavor. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c. Coupons of Value with VELVET.

CLYSMIC

A club drink A hotel drink
A picnic drink
A home drink
And, above all, always a good drink
"King of Table Waters"

Hot Week Hard for Babies.

The Babies' Welfare Association has sent out statistics showing that the hot and humid weather of last week was particularly hard for the babies of the city. Of infants under the age of one year there were 269 deaths in the week in the entire city, five more than the number of deaths in the corresponding week last year. There were thirty-two more deaths in Brooklyn last week than in the corresponding week last year, all of the other boroughs showing a decrease.

Studebaker
ECONOMICAL LIGHT WEIGHT SIX
$1575

The largest "Six" production and the best equipped plants in the world.

There you have, in the fewest words, the reason for Studebaker SIX value and price.

We build and sell more "Sixes" than any other maker.

We manufacture a greater proportion of parts for our cars than any other maker produces for his.

We have eliminated middleman's profits to an extent achieved in no other car.

Thus we are enabled to make the Studebaker SIX the quality-equal of any car at any price—and to make it the best "Six" value in the world.

Let us tell you the names of Studebaker SIX owners, who will gladly assure you of their absolute satisfaction.

Send for the Studebaker Proof Book, which describes and pictures Studebaker complete manufacturing methods.

F. O. B. Detroit	
FOUR Touring Car	$1050
SIX Touring Car	1575
SIX Sedan	2250

Phelps Motor Car Corporation
50th St. and Broadway,
Metropolitan Distributors.
"Quantity Production of Quality Cars"

LOOK FOR THIS TICKET ON EVERY PAIR

ROUND TICKET STOCKING
4 THREAD
HEELS & TOES
Gordon
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Hard TO WEAR OUT

DURABILITY alone does not recommend a sock, but beauty and durability combined are highest credentials.

Gordon
ROUND TICKET
Socks-25c
FOR MEN

Give smartest looks, longest wear. All colors, three weights, in silk-lisle and fibre-silk.

Ask Your Dealer
Brown Durrell Co

Ask your Dentist
PYRODENTO
SOAPLESS CREME TOOTH PASTE
Tender, spongy and bleeding gums can be quickly restored to normal condition by its daily use. For free sample address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md."

In Rainy or Clear Weather
Delmonicos
COVERED ROOF GARDEN
Restaurant
OPEN 6:30 P. M.

Beginning Today, the Semi-Annual
Sale of Saks Suits for Men
Reduced from these prices,
$30, $28, $25, $23 and $20—to
$17.00

¶ You are familiar with sales that leap from earth to zenith with a yell—sales that scream and die down, neglected and forgotten—sales that substitute the wind of false claims for the merit of just ones—but here is a sale that occurs only once a season—a sale which has come to be regarded as an institution in the merchandising activities of this city—a sale in which figures talk with uncommon emphasis and conviction.

$1.00 and $1.50 Silk Scarfs } 65c
Four-in-hands, made of East India crepe, in plain colors and gorgeous Oriental designs. Main floor

$5.00 Terry Cloth Bath Robes } $2.85
Fine, serviceable robes of Terry cloth, smart and unusual in design, in blue, gray and helio. 5th floor

An Important Sale Today, of 6,000
Men's Pure Silk Shirts at $4.85
sold regularly at $7.50 to $10.00

¶ If you were to canvass the most exclusive men's shops, you could not at any price duplicate this resplendent selection, because none of them can afford to carry anything like the assortments which are so conspicuous a feature of this sale. The fact is, we have closed out an importer's entire stock of fine silk shirtings, had them tailored in a manner as choice as the silks themselves, and today present to discriminating New Yorkers what is beyond peradventure the richest opportunity ever announced in shirts of this superlative character. Main floor

Silk Crepes, designed with brilliant color stripes on white grounds.
Austrian Silk Cloths, in a great diversity of single and double color stripings.
French Silks, in white, blue, helio, gray, purple and green, designed in a splendid variety of self or contrasting color stripe effects.

Plain negligees with French cuffs.

Also, $5.00 Silk Shirts at $3.15

¶ Fine silk crepes and all silks, in a liberal range of colorings and designs—shirts, in fact, such as no man can buy outside of an event of this particular character.

$2.50 Pajamas at $1.35
Made of crepe cloth, with colored trimmings or colored frogs; or of handkerchief cloth, in blue, gray and helio.

$1 Nightgowns at 55c
Made of white lawn, in guaranteed fast color designs—blue or pink figures on white grounds, or all white.

Men's Straw Hats—all reduced today
Consisting of our entire stock of straws, in a full range of the newest models, and comprising as liberal a selection as any man ever saw at reduced prices.

All $3 and $4 Splits.....reduced to $1.65
All $3 and $4 Sennits.....reduced to $1.65
All $3 and $4 Mackinaws.....reduced to $1.65
All $6.00 Bangkoks.....reduced to $3.95
All $7.50 Bangkoks.....reduced to $3.95

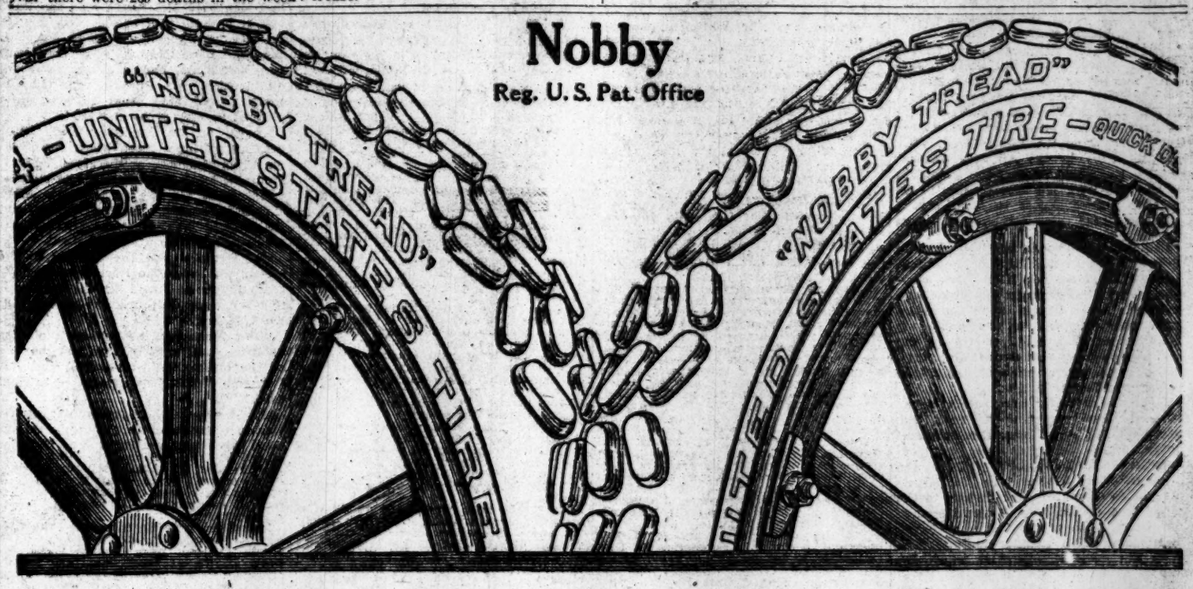
And all $6 and $10 Palms, Milans and Leghorns
Reduced to $3 and $5

Sale today of Men's
75c Athletic Underwear at 38c
Sleeveless shirts and knee length drawers, made of pure white check Madras that is light, cool, and as serviceable as any fabric you can wear.
$1.50 Union Suits of the same material, special at } 79c

Sale today of Men's
$7.50 Dusters at $3.75
A special lot of fine dusters, made of imported dark mohair, in double breasted, roomy models, on practical, serviceable lines. Great value.
Auto Apparel Dept.—6th floor

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Nobby
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office



First Cost "Jokers"

"First cost" saving is an "ostrich way" of figuring tire economy—the only true way is to figure on the ultimate cost of your tire service.

The "bargain price" first cost of a tire is the "joker" in your purchase unless the tire adds up enough actual mileage to make it the cheapest tire in the end.

Veteran car owners know this—serious minded business men know this—that is why "Nobby Tread" Tires are the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world today.

"Nobby Tread" Tires "make good." They actually give the

Cheapest Tire Service

Automobile owners everywhere are rapidly learning to buy tires on a real business basis, viz:—the basis of ultimate economy.

And remember this—investigations prove that with "Nobby Tread" Tires punctures are 90% less than with the average tire.

These are the reasons why "Nobby Tread" Tires are today the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world.

Based upon their remarkable mileage records

"Nobby Tread" Tires

are now sold under our regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—BUT any adjustments are on a basis of

5,000 Miles

Thousands upon thousands of veteran motorists now use "Nobby Tread" Tires on their front and rear wheels through all seasons, because they give real anti-skid protection and the lowest cost per mile.

United States Tire Company

NOTE THIS:—Dealers who sell UNITED STATES TIRES sell the best of everything.

1857

Bonds

Many men of business know little about bonds except in a general way.

Bonds are bought and sometimes inherited that do not fit the owner's requirements.

If you own bonds or are planning to buy bonds, secure the aid and opinion of experts—experience is valuable.

From time to time we will use this space to give brief bond descriptions.

E. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
64 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

1857

TRAILED 3 HIGHWAYMEN.

Man Who Saw Another Robbed Caused Arrest of One Thief.

Augustino Guido of 268 East 154th Street called Patrolman Redden of the Morrisania Station to the foot of the elevated railroad stairs at 161st Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon and, pointing to three men who were going upstairs, told the policeman that they had just robbed a man near 158th Street and River Avenue. Redden ran up the stairs after the men and with them boarded a southbound train. Guido followed and pointed out one of the men. The other two could not be found in the crowd. The man arrested was Attillio Minedoni of 247 East 115th Street. The policeman said he carried a loaded revolver.

Detectives were sent to 158th Street and River Avenue, and they learned that John Tardio of 622 St. Ann's Avenue had won a considerable amount of money in a crap game there on Saturday night. Tardio was found, and he told the police he was the man who was robbed. He identified Minedoni as one of those who had held him up.

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For Quality, Up-to-Date Styles—
Buy "Miller" Lighting Fixtures and Lamps
Electric, Gas or Oil.

Come and See
Our Beautiful designs. Elegant assortment of styles, and how fine the goods are.
Lamp Dealers should have "MILLER" Lamps for sale; if not you can buy them from

Edward Miller & Co., Manufacturers. Established 1844.
68 and 70 Park Place, New York.
Short walk from Woolworth Building.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUFFERERS FROM HERNIA

Consultation and examination absolutely free of charge. Call and physician will gladly examine and diagnose your case and advise you without any charge. If you can't call, write for free book by Dr. Morris.
Weiss Truss Co., 223 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

Expert service in furnishing your offices. Better value, correct effect, improved efficiency. See
Charles E. Matthews
"The Desk Man"
31-33 East 28th Street
Also Commercial Stationery.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M.
No Extra Fare.
Lackawanna Railroad
Arrive St. Louis 8:55 P.M. Kansas City, 9:45 P.M.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

WANTS ASSEMBLY OF BUSINESS MEN

Roosevelt Is Asked to Head a Ticket of General Excellence.

PLACE FOR EX-GOVERNORS

Legislative Body Should Match the Governor, G. H. Payne Says, in Urging Novel Plan.

A proposition has been made to Col. Roosevelt by several members of the Progressive Party that he run for Governor on a ticket to be made up, as much as possible, of business men who would be willing to serve the State, not for what they can get out of it, but for the advantage of the ordinary citizen. The suggestion is that big men, regardless of party affiliations, agree to become candidates for the Assembly and the Senate, and that they give the State, for the first time in its history, a purely business administration.

George Henry Payne, who was at Progressive headquarters in 1912 and who was once a candidate for Assembly in the Bronx, is the author of the idea, and he said yesterday that a number of Progressives are in sympathy with it. Mr. Payne has outlined the idea in a letter to the Colonel, which is in part as follows:

"The men who are calling on you to make a sacrifice for the State should also make sacrifices. A great Governor dealing with the Legislature controlled by hidden bosses would be an unhappy spectacle. If you—ex-President of the United States, first citizen of the State—will agree to run for Governor there should be a Legislature of the biggest men—intellectual, political, financial—of the State.

"It would be easy to make up a list of men who would make a great Assembly—an Assembly of record for all times. To ask the first men of the State to run for the Senate would imply a two-year service which they might with some color of reason refuse to contribute. On the other hand, with an Assembly composed of educators, ex-Governors, statesmen, and financiers, the Senate nominees would of necessity be men of higher character than the political hack.

"The Assembly of this State is a joke. It is the training school for the bosses' fledglings. If a hundred or more men were to agree to give—in the spirit of jury duty—a portion of their time to the State, the session would not last fifty days, the State would be saved hundreds of thousands of dollars, absurd legislation would be laughed to death at its birth, corruption would become a Gargantuan memory, and—perhaps, who knows?—we might have that strange and unheard-of thing—a legislative body with imagination—and an idea."

Mr. Payne suggests that from the Progressive side these men might serve: Oscar Straus, Dr. Albert Shaw, William H. Hotchkiss, F. M. Davenport, Virgil L. Kellogg, Amos Pinchot, Bainbridge Colby, George W. Perkins, Henry L. Stoddard, William Halpin, Prof. Joel Spingarn, Edward Everett Hale, Dean Kirchwey, Carlos Alden, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Dr. Stebbins, Regis Post, Theodore Douglas Robinson, Francis R. Bird, and Horace Wilkinson. He also suggests that all the ex-Governors be put on the Assembly ticket, including B. B. Odell, Jr., Horace White, John A. Dix, and William Sulzer, and that men like Henry L. Stimson, Nicholas Murray Butler, and David Jayne Hill be also asked to serve.

As for Progressive Republicans Mr. Payne thinks that William R. Willcox, Harvey D. Hinman, John Lord O'Brian and Stephen S. Clark should be willing to serve in the Assembly. From the various factions of Democracy these names are put forward as being possible candidates. Robert Grier Monroe, Frederic R. Coudert, J. Montgomery Hare, S. Stanwood Menken, Archibald R. Watson, James S. Havens, Bird S. Coler, George Gillespie, E. J. Maguire, and others.

The platform, it is suggested, should be a single line—"The State's Business."

THINKS WHITMAN IS CHECKED.

Col. Roosevelt Believes He Will Lose in Both Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 19.—Col. Roosevelt refused today to make any further comment in reply to the statements issued by District Attorney Whitman. The Colonel feels that Mr. Whitman's replies to his charges were entirely inadequate, and that other political leaders and the voters are satisfied that Mr. Whitman has been playing a double game in attempting to get the Progressive support and not openly defend Republican State Chairman Barnes.

The controversy, however, is only closed temporarily, and if Mr. Whitman has anything more to say it is understood that the Colonel will be ready with fresh material to prove his assertions made in his recent statement and backed up by Charles H. Duell, Jr. At present, in view of the statements attributed to Mr. Barnes in interviews published today, Col. Roosevelt, it is said, feels that Mr. Whitman will not even get the support of the Republican machine, and will be defeated in the primaries.

Reports of the Barnes interview which reached Oyster Bay today were interpreted to mean that Mr. Barnes was satisfied that Mr. Whitman had sought Col. Roosevelt's aid, and that he would therefore be against him. The Progressives feel now that there is no danger that Mr. Whitman will win the nomination in the Progressive primaries.

Woman Run Down by Doctor's Car.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 19.—Dr. Frederick C. Horsford of 305 Belleville Avenue, Newark, while driving his automobile along the Pompton Turnpike in Verona at 11:30 o'clock last night struck and ran over a woman who was walking in the roadway. The Doctor took her into his car and hurried with her to the Mountainside Hospital, where she said she was Mrs. Annie Brady of 82 Crane Street, Newark. An X-ray examination will be made to determine the extent of her injuries.

B. Altman & Co.

For this day (Monday) and tomorrow (Tuesday)

A Very Important Sale of Men's Negligee Shirts

has been specially prepared, comprising 1,000 Dozen Shirts made of the most desirable materials and marked at one-third to one-half less than the regular selling prices.

Men's Silk Negligee Shirts, made of imported Habutai in fancy stripe designs, at $2.45

Men's Negligee Shirts, of silk-and-cotton mixtures; with soft cuffs . . at $1.65

Men's Negligee Shirts, of mercerized materials, with soft cuffs; or of fine madras (plaited or plain) with stiff cuffs, at $1.20

Men's Negligee Shirts, of madras or mercerized materials, with soft cuffs . at 95c

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Mid-Summer Shoe Sale
20% Discount

Men and women who know Shoe style and Shoe value promptly respond to our sale announcements. The discount sales are semi-annual events.

STYLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

FRANK BROTHERS
Fifth Avenue Boot Shop,
Fifth Avenue,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

SMOKERS!

Read This

On Your Smoke Bill

25% CASH SAVING

Retail Dealers!

Read This

The Overwhelming SUCCESS of Lord Salisbury in the Foil Package of 20 for 15c has Created a Wild PANIC Among Other Manufacturers of Turkish Cigarettes!

This may be the cause that certain retailers sell their old-style Turkish Brands at cut prices—

In a desperate effort to keep smokers from Lord Salisbury—and to keep the bottom from dropping out of their sales.

Certain chain-store retailers are now offering 10 for 15c Turkish brands at 11c—tacit admission that you've been paying too much for these brands at the regular price.

But even at their prices Lord Salisbury is 10 per cent. cheaper than these brands—and better.

No wonder the public has gone to Lord Salisbury like a tidal wave—swamping the old over-priced Turkish brands.

No wonder you see all retail dealers all over town pushing Lord Salisbury—displaying Lord Salisbury—advertising Lord Salisbury.

Lord Salisbury subsidizes no one. You can buy Lord Salisbury everywhere—and everywhere at the same price, 20 for 15c—"The greatest cigarette value in the world."

The retailer makes a legitimate profit on Lord Salisbury—the jobber makes a legitimate profit—and the smoker makes a 25% Cash Saving.

No Inserts—no Coupons—no Costly Boxes—that's why we are able to give you a double quantity of these 100% Pure Turkish Cigarettes in the handy Foil Package for 15c.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1914.

THE TRUST DEBATES.

While Congress is working overtime upon the trinity of anti-trust bills there is proceeding in the country a second debate of another sort, of which an excellent example is afforded by the address of LINCOLN CROMWELL to the knit goods jobbers, reported in Saturday's TIMES. He speaks for substantial middle-class business, neither the biggest nor the smallest. It does not occur to the business men whom he represents to oppose the legislation which is being thrust upon them. Their aim now is "to keep it along lines which are "helpful to honest merchants rather "than to theorists and politicians, "with their fads and demagogy." Especially apropos is Mr. CROMWELL'S reference to the completeness with which the Federal Courts are doing under the old law what Congress is bustling about as though there were no law to accomplish what it wants. In the decree against the Thread Trust as a combination in unreasonable restraint of trade no less than fifteen practices are specifically forbidden. Blacklists, rebates, buying out competitors, fixing of resale prices, giving of bonuses, pooling of orders to get special discounts, "fighting brands," flying squadrons of salesmen to undersell competition in restricted areas, the limitation of traders from trading with others than the trust, misrepresentation of competitors' goods, threats of prosecution without intention to prosecute, selling below cost, differences of freight being considered, "free goods"—these are among unreasonable restraints of trade forbidden without the help of the new laws. It is not suggested that these are all the unreasonable restraints there are. They are merely the restraints forbidden in a single case. The power to forbid these extends to the power to forbid any other restraints contrary to commercial morality. The interesting thing about the list is that it includes so many obnoxious practices which it is designed to forbid as "unfair competition." It makes no difference whether they are forbidden as unreasonable restraints, or as unfair competition, so long as they are forbidden, but it is not desirable unnecessarily to introduce a new phrase which cannot be completely defined for as long a time as it has required to learn what the earlier phrase means.

Another interesting symposium to contrast with the debates in Congress is the referendum upon the Clayton bill by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The votes were taken of 559 organizations in 39 States. Nine of the ten proposals which were voted upon were rejected by majorities ranging from six to one to twenty to one. The adverse vote is stronger than this, for many organizations declined to vote at all, on the ground that there is no demand for legislation of this sort at this time. The following votes may be given as examples:

(1.) The committee recommends that there should be no attempt by statute to forbid discriminations in prices of commodities. 531 in favor. 22 opposed.

(2.) The committee recommends that a proposal to compel persons controlling the products of mines to sell to all applicants "who may be responsible" is wrong in principle and unworkable in practice. 527 in favor. 23 opposed.

(3.) The committee recommends that there should not be a statutory prohibition of conditions accompanying sales and leases to the effect that buyers or lessees cannot handle or use the products of competitors. 514 in favor. 35 opposed.

(4.) The committee recommends that the final decree in an equity suit brought by the Government which establishes the existence or the non-existence of a restraint of trade or of a monopoly should be conclusive evidence as to the same general fact in private actions brought against the same defendants under the anti-trust laws. 484 in favor. 62 opposed.

Space fails to give the rest of the proposals of the Clayton bill so overwhelmingly favored by Congress and so overwhelmingly opposed in the debates among those to whom the law is to apply. May it not be that the popularity of the trinity of anti-trust laws is so great among the classes of lawmakers which Mr. CROMWELL describes because they will not have to obey the law, business being out of their line? If business men were legislating, would they enact the laws which they condemn when proposed by non-business lawmakers? Finally, what remains of the anti-trust legislation which is pending if there is deducted from it what the Courts are now preventing and punishing without the assistance of the new laws, and what the representative business men of the country vote against with almost unanimity, and yet accept with the excellent temper shown by Mr. CROMWELL on behalf of those for whom he speaks?

The President continues to consult business men with commendable openmindedness. He is not finding them rebellious, and can count upon their co-operation in just that degree to which he defers to their sentiments. Yet in all the reports of the consultations at the White House there is no such cordiality as in the echoes of the President's remarks to the effect that big business is as patriotic and moral as any other sort of business. The Chicago business men who went to advise the President regarding his anti-trust proposals said of these remarks, "No more hopeful, "helpful, finer words have ever come "from the White House, and we believe that they will meet with the "nation's hearty approval." If either Congress or the President has elicited any such cordial expressions regarding the anti-trust bills they have not been published. It is idle to contend that business wants the new trust bills. On the other hand, business will accommodate itself to them with resignation, and, as Mr. CROMWELL says, will guide them into the right direction after they leave Congress.

A NEW PHILOSOPHER OF THE PARADOXICAL.

In the interests of literature as well as of truth we will cheerfully resign ourselves to foregoing the pleasure of seeing G. K. CHESTERTON in the flesh if he will project his spirit here, as he has half promised to do, in a volume called "America Unvisited." The outline of such a book as he imparted it to a correspondent in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday is full of pleasurable possibilities for the readers of this country. Of course, it would be a volume of paradoxes, and some American critics might find it difficult to adjust the hard, cold facts as they know them with the Englishman's idealizations. On the other hand, certain concrete fallacies here might be expanded far beyond their actual influence. But even so, the book would certainly be free from one fault nurtured by TROLLOPE, THACKERAY, DICKENS, KIPLING, and several other visitors. Mr. CHESTERTON could not, in the very nature of things, parade impressions as opinions.

Mr. CHESTERTON, looking at America through a vista of 3,000 miles, and learning to interpret life here through native poets, novelists, and artists, would probably be able to impart a more truthful picture than had he glanced at close range at the country's "curious and possibly misleading exterior." An observer, whether he view a country or a statue, read a poem or hear an opera, must possess a certain standard of knowledge and experience which should be a contributive force to his appreciation. TROLLOPE & Co. had not this knowledge and experience, and that is why they failed, and, failing, offended. Mr. CHESTERTON freely admits that he neither possesses nor desires to possess the knowledge and experience requisite to form a just appreciation of America at close range, and he also adds that "the chief trouble with going to look at a thing is that you "may not see it at all."

"America Unvisited" would certainly be worthy of the creator of the foregoing paradox. It might contain errors of fact. But what would they amount to, after all? Did not the most truthful interpreter of ancient Rome—which he had never seen—place a striking clock in the Capitol?

WHEN IS A BRITISH SUBJECT?

The attitude of the Canadian immigration authorities and the Vancouver municipal police toward the Hindu passengers seeking to land from the Komagata Maru is likely to embarrass the British Government on a point and at a time swelling with potential forces of revolt. These Hindus, who proclaim themselves to be British subjects, wish to change their abode from one part of the British Empire to another. They are prevented from so doing by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, which, according to the North American act of 1867, can make and enforce its own immigration laws. As these laws concern aliens, it is clear that they cannot be made legally operative against British subjects, whether these subjects were born in India, Africa, or Australia.

Some years ago the mining interests in South Africa sought for and obtained thousands of laborers from British India. When these laborers arrived they found that the laws of the Union of South Africa did not permit them to enjoy the same amount of liberty as they had enjoyed in India. Just now an Imperial Commission is attempting to arrange matters. Meanwhile, these laborers, backed up by their religious and political societies in India, are trying to find out just what is meant by the term "British subject." In India they had been taught to believe that it carried with it a certain status of citizenship which placed them under the laws of the empire in whatever part of the empire they might be. They found that this worked all right in England, but not in South Africa. They now find that it does not work at all in the Dominion of Canada.

Of course, it is a serious matter for either the Union of South Africa or Canada, but it is a far more serious matter for the empire. British authority in India has been built up on the idea of equality among British subjects. How can a Hindu, how can any one, be made to understand that, although his citizenship means the same thing in London as it does in Calcutta, it means something else in Cape Town, and still something else in Vancouver?

STEVENSON VINDICATED.

Most people who read STEVENSON'S "The Dynamiter" imagine that his portrayal of his hero was one of wildly extravagant satire, or extreme burlesque. Instead, it was the study, in cold and bitter realism, of a type which only appears overdrawn because most people cannot conceive of such mental processes as those of STEVENSON'S Zero being possible. ALEXANDER BERKMAN'S utterances, published yesterday, concerning the Lexington Avenue explosion, show that STEVENSON was exaggerating nothing, that his most wildly impossible delineations fell short of the reality, that the character he painted was painted not with hyperbole but with restraint. BERKMAN probably never heard of Zero, but STEVENSON might have put BERKMAN'S words of yesterday in Zero's mouth without change, except that he might have had to tone them down for the sake of making them sound probable. The thing is worth attention for the sake of the light it sheds on the anarchist mind. Said BERKMAN:

> The Haymarket bomb was followed by a terrible wave of the mob spirit; no anarchist was safe from the blind fury of the murderous law-and-order hordes in and out of uniform. What a difference after the Lexington Avenue explosion!

The point in the character of STEVENSON'S dynamiter which has appeared to be most exaggerated is this very thing—the sense of surprise and injury when murder arouses resentment. When Somerset, aghast at Zero's crimes, threatens to arouse the mob, Zero rebukes his words: "Not "even in jest should they be used! The "brutal mob, the savage passions!" Somerset asks him why he objects to the vengeance of the mob. "'It is "assassination,' said the plotter calmly; but with eyes a little lifted, as in "wonder at the question."

It is this insane logic which makes it so impossible to understand the anarchist mind. Ordinary men are not prepared for it, never think of looking for it. STEVENSON had penetrated this psychological mystery, and he could draw to the life the strange perversity with which these men regard their own crimes as laudable and the punishment of them as injustice. They say they are at "war" with the social system, yet are genuinely offended when the enemy fights back. STEVENSON makes one of the other characters speak of "levying war or "levying murder and accusing their "adversaries of assassination," of "feeling or feigning a righteous horror when a price is put upon their "lives by those whom they attacked." But STEVENSON'S faithful sketch was taken as a Gilbertian extravaganza. Most men could not conceive that there were such minds. When Somerset finally brought himself to understand the mental attitude of Zero, he addressed to the dynamiter words which may well be addressed to BERKMAN after yesterday's self-revelation from that reincarnation of Zero:

> Until today I always thought stupidity was funny; I now know otherwise; and when I look upon your idiot face, laughter rises within me like a deadly sickness.

TEAMS OF INVENTORS.

The systematizing of invention by large companies that can afford great outlays over a series of years involved in patient experiment and research is praised by WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT of The Scientific American in his letter to THE TIMES, printed elsewhere. Team work, the subordinating of individual capacities of inventors to collective aims of improvement, may not be very romantic. It yields no tales of starvation before the ultimate triumph of genius, but the instances Mr. KAEMPFFERT cites show that it may be made a tremendous instrument of progress.

Teams of inventors have been organized to share and carry further the labors of the pioneers. The end of pioneering is not yet, and the organizing of the industries and of industrial invention opens up new opportunities to individuals. However, men cannot do singly as much or as well as men who co-operate to enlarge their control of nature's forces.

MUNICIPAL RESEARCH.

It is not the "domination of the Rockefeller millions" that accounts for the trouble between Director CLEVELAND and Director ALLEN of the Bureau of Municipal Research, but differences between those two gentlemen over questions of policy. That, at any rate, is Mr. CLEVELAND'S version of it. He says he does not believe in making investigations of the city departments with boys just out of college, or in investigating only one side and then publishing the results. He would employ mature experts, and he would find out the other side before organizing a newspaper campaign. The inference is that in these two basic matters his judgment differed from Mr. ALLEN'S.

It is well within the province of the Rockefeller Foundation to give or withhold contributions to a bureau that in the past has been of great service to the city, if it believes that the bureau is now being managed badly. It is not right to convert the efforts of research to partisan uses, for that implies a lack of faith in the corrective results of publishing all the facts impartially. To gather the facts with judgment, experts and not neophytes are needed. We have felt that in its relations to the newspapers the bureau had not of late years fulfilled the promise of its earlier efforts, and that its biased attitude in certain cases weakened its influence. We should be glad if an effort were made to change that feeling into one of confidence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Arguments Far From New.

Everybody who has given any attention at all to the woman suffrage question must have found one cause for wonder in the long and carefully prepared statement by Mr. BRYAN announcing his belief in and support of the much-discussed cause. And the wonder is the same, whether the instructed reader of the document be for or against equalizing the political powers of the two sexes.

Mr. BRYAN is no hermit, living in a cave. For many years, and with a close approach to continuity, he has roamed up and down his own country and not a few others, meeting innumerable people, and though he has done something more of talking than of listening, perhaps, still he can hardly have escaped hearing the arguments of not a few suffragists, they being themselves a voluble folk and at least as much inclined to express their opinions as is Mr. BRYAN. Now, had he met only one he would have been sure to hear the claim of women for the vote supported by the presentation of just as many of the reasons to which he ascribes his conversion as his time and patience permitted. There isn't a suffragist alive to whom all of these reasons are not familiar weapons—there isn't one who doesn't bring them to bear on anybody as yet unconvinced of woman's right to the franchise and her need of it.

So Mr. BRYAN must have heard long ago every argument in the list presented by him as explanatory of his "coming out" for suffrage, and yet he has waited till this late day to confess their compelling force! Of course, the suffragists will warmly welcome a recruit so eloquent and so influential, but should he watch carefully the smiles with which they greet him, he will see in those smiles a trace of cynical amusement. Among themselves, when they ask the question "Why?" the suffragists do not look for the answer in the letter, but hint the belief that Mr. BRYAN may be something of an opportunist. They have been told that all politicians and most statesmen are.

Retirements Under Discussion.

Comment on the "plucking board" and criticism of its recent selections for retirement continue to show bitter resentment in the navy and astonishment tending to be indignant out of it. To civilians a strange feature of these proceedings is the emphasis laid on brevity of sea service in command rank, and the frequency with which this is ascribed for retiring an officer against whom no other fault can be found.

Of course, we have all heard whispers about the ways in which certain men manage to secure and long to retain assignments to duty ashore that are much pleasanter than life on shipboard, but, in theory at least, these favored ones never go anywhere or do anything except under formal order from the Navy Department, and why that department should make obedience a basis and excuse for what amounts to punishment is hard to understand. If easy billets are obtained by social and political influences, the situation is scandalous enough, but those upon whom the influences are efficiently exerted are hardly the ones who would be expected to inflict penalties on the beneficiaries of their own weakness or worse.

Assignments to shore service are supposed to go—no doubt often do go—to officers especially well qualified to perform it, and it is not easy to see why they do not merit promotion as well as those of talents presumably different.

Probably no officer was ever "plucked" without exciting in him a sense of grievance, but in not a few cases the navy as a whole has credited the board of the time with good judgment in differentiating the navy's "dead wood" from its live timber. The system seemingly works well or ill according to whether those charged with carrying it out are or are not competent for the task and acting from high motives. Therein is the system like many another.

A Painful Period of Transition.

A resumption of cattle-growing in the East is proposed by one of our correspondents as the only means of bringing down the cost of beef, and he insists, correctly enough, that this cannot be done till the facilities of the Eastern stock raiser for reaching the market equal those of his Western rival. The latter, however, isn't particularly pleased with his position, and he seems either unable or unwilling to learn that one acre of properly cultivated ground will support many times more cattle than an acre of best range pasturage.

The trouble is that the meat business as now conducted can deal only with cattle raised and shipped in large numbers to a few central points for slaughter and distribution. It is another case in which the economies expected of great combinations have not been realized permanently.

When both producers and consumers are bitterly complaining, the one of high and the other of low prices, the time for adopting new methods would seem to be near.

China, Too, Has a Drug War.

New York's campaign against the sellers and users of narcotics has made trouble for a good many people, but for a real drug war one must go to China, where the "fiends" are much more numerous than here and more equally divided among various social strata. The new Chinese Government is acting energetically to stop the use of opium, as well as its production and importation, and it is resorting to measures of Oriental severity. Thus, in the Province of Szechuan, the authorities have decreed that anybody under 40 years of age found smoking opium shall be shot, while those who are older go to jail for a long term of penal servitude. Great quantities of the drug have been seized and burned in other parts of China.

An editorial article in The Bangkok Times relates these facts, but not, seemingly, with unmitigated joy, and it adds to them reports that when the Chinese are deprived of opium they resort to other drugs, at once more harmful and more easily smuggled and concealed. That is credible enough, but the remarks of the Bangkok paper may have some relation to fears that like drastic measures are under discussion for Siam, and that would interfere with a large and profitable industry.

None of China's opium-growing neighbors has ever been really enthusiastic over her efforts to protect her people from the opium habit. It interferes with established business.

EUROPE'S EXPOSITIONS.

Three Now Being Held at Berne, Cologne, and London.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was my good fortune recently to see something of three expositions now going on in Europe, which have been somewhat widely advertised in this country.

The Swiss National Exposition at Berne is a model of its kind, like a Swiss watch. It is moderate in size, the exhibits are selected as the best of their type, and the general arrangement is charming. Space is devoted to dairying, farm machinery, cheese making, forestry, house decoration, musical instruments, watches, paper, textiles, Alpine sports, locomotives, cars, gas engines, chemicals, mining, fishing and hunting, foundations and bridges, aviation, education, and horticulture. The outdoor gardens are exquisite. There is also a full-sized model of an Alpine village, a concert hall, an art gallery, and several excellent restaurants with surprisingly low prices. The admission fee is 1 franc (20 cents) in the daytime, and a half franc after 7 P. M., when the buildings are closed. The late twilight, lasting till 9:30 P. M., enables the exhibits to be seen by daylight till 7 o'clock. At night the grounds are illuminated. All school children in Switzerland are required to make four visits with their teachers.

The German Werkbund Exposition at Cologne professes to be an exhibition of art in industry, but is in reality an advertising scheme such as is periodically inflicted on New York. The buildings are plain and crowded together, the exhibits are grouped under manufacturers' names without much order, the restaurants in the grounds are poor, and the sideshows seem to outnumber the real exhibits. The admission is 1 mark 10 pfennigs, (27 cents,) and many exhibits require an extra admission fee.

The Anglo-American Peace Exposition at London is laid out on World's Fair dimensions, and held in a set of permanent buildings at Shepherd's Bush. One notes the small number of American exhibits—none at all in education, and only two in railroading. (Southern and Erie.) This is partly made up for by a good collection of American paintings, a gigantic model of the Panama Canal 200 feet long; also of New York's skyscrapers and a lot of good scenic shows, 101 Ranch, Indian village and Coney Island razzle-dazzles. Admission is 1 shilling.

WILLIAM FYFE TURNBULL.
Tuckahoe, N. Y., July 13, 1914.

Hatless Comfort for Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The astonishment expressed by "M. L. S." that any New York woman should "want to go about our dusty streets and department stores ungloved" fills me with not only a greater astonishment, but with no slight degree of indignation. Can you mention a city in any part of the world where the traffic and populace are so immense, whose streets are freer from dust and dirt than those in our own metropolis? As to our "dusty" department stores—shame for this unjust reflection on our beautifully kept stores, and the gross insinuation that a "dainty" woman would not care to enter them ungloved.

"M. L. S." advocates the wearing of hats as a protection from untold dust and microbes; she makes no mention of the invaluable benefit of air and sunshine to the hair and scalp, but appeals to us to be "clean and ornamental." My dear sister, let us sacrifice just a little of the ornamental and get back to the natural, and let us remember we are living in an age when "they ain't no microbes."

I can see no reason why women should not go without hat and gloves, which would add so materially to their comfort in the heat of Summer. M. S.

New York, July 17, 1914.

A Fine Roadway Being Spoiled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For many years Broadway, from the beginning of Van Cortlandt Park to the Yonkers line, was in a disreputable and dangerous condition for traffic of all kinds.

Three or four months ago the city laid a splendid block pavement at great expense, which has made that part of Broadway by far the best roadway out of New York City, in any direction, and would have lasted for years to come.

Within the last few weeks some public service corporation has been, and is, digging up this pavement and laying conduits. Where it has been replaced it is now in practically the same condition, as far as roughness is concerned, as it was before this pavement was originally laid.

It seems a shame that the City of New York should not compel these corporations to replace such a pavement in the same manner in which they found it before their operations. EDWIN STANTON GEORGE.

New York, July 17, 1914.

Baseball Playing on Sunday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES an article headed "Sunday Baseball No Crime." It would appear from your article that Justice Collins is not an entire upholder of the law, but instead evades the law to satisfy his own private opinion. I am sorry for the argument he uses in saying that he would rather his son would play ball on Sunday than go to a saloon. The Judge has my sympathy if his son would be likely to go to a saloon if he could not play ball. While I am not a member of any religious organization I certainly believe in respecting the Sabbath, and am sorry to see baseball playing on a Sunday. I think that the onlookers as well as those who are playing could utilize their time more profitably in many ways, as for instance in enjoying nature. A CITIZEN.

New York, July 16, 1914.

Qualifications of Michael A. Rofrano

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial, "An Undesirable," about Michael A. Rofrano. I pride myself on being an Italian and I believe, as do all Italians who are well bred, that it is the duty of the best members of our nationality to see that those who represent it be worthy of the honor.

Many of the best Italians of this city are not interested in politics and this fact may perhaps explain how it seems to be so difficult to the Mayor of this city to obtain the information that might help him in appointing to office as representative of the Italian race men morally fit for it.

I hope your paper will contribute in creating light on this whole subject.

GOFFREDO SANSEVERINO.

New York, July 17, 1914.

Bomb-Throwing Anarchists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are the anarchists and preachers of violence allowed at liberty in New York City? We claim that New York City is an example to the world, but is it?

Why should anarchist plots be allowed in a civilized city, as if bomb making was a legitimate business? No sympathy should be shown this class of people, either by the newspapers or the public. They that use the sword shall perish by the sword. I have no sympathy for them. If they had not been using bombs they would have been alive today.

ANTI-ANARCHIST.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, 1914.

THE GIRL OF YESTERDAY.

Sorrow at Her Passing Inspires a Ballad After Villon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The obscure ruralist, who has the honor to be your occasional correspondent, comes sometimes to your town for the purchase of seeds and for the acquisition to his spirit of that peculiar and necessary essence of iron, to be found only in the clangor of a great city. The day's business done, he is prone to look about him for to observe what new habits have been acquired by his urban fellow beings. He will confess that of late he has been struck chiefly by the strange characteristics of the women of New York. They seem of a new race, to form a note in the life of the town more powerfully accentuated than ever before. One might almost say that they have become a super-sex. As for the genus young girl, whom we once knew as life's most poignant expression, where has she gone?

So moved was your subscriber after a recent visit that his thoughts could find relief only in the lines that follow. It need hardly be said that this subject should be considered, philosophically speaking, in connection with his recent exposure in your columns of the perils of Spring.

As one explores Fifth Avenue
And scans the feminine array,
He ponders as he passes through,
Where are the girls of yesterday?

Has girlhood gone a-roaming far,
And left demureness by the way
To struggle like a fallen star?
Where are the girls of yesterday?

Are simple thoughts feared like the plague?
Does money-love hold fullest sway,
Sincerity itself too vague?
Where are the girls of yesterday?

Sweet seventeen is rouge-pot mad,
And hobbles to her tasks blase,
Her world a place wherein to gad;
Where are the girls of yesterday

L'ENVOI.

The riper years come soon enough,
Youth needs no mask of vain display—
But we need youth cast in the rough,
Just like the girls of yesterday.

G. C.

Sleepy Hollow Farm, July 12, 1914.

PAY OF SING SING KEEPERS.

For Eight-Hour Day of Unskilled Work $66.66 a Month Is Enough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to THE TIMES today Mr. Clancy declared before the Prison Commission that he really didn't blame the keepers of Sing Sing Prison for their illicit drug trade among convicts whose guardians they are supposed to be, as the keepers received only $66.66 per month salary, &c.

Well, aside from the amazing candor of such a statement by the erstwhile "boss" of the prison—and happily it would seem to describe the kind of "executive" management State institutions are now burdened with—one wonders just how much more than $66.66 these keepers ever "earned" before they landed, via the well-known political route, in their present jobs? How many could "earn" half of $66.66 per month outside of said jobs? How many of them can read the prison rules? And how many of them ever enjoyed an eight-hour day before, with the other perquisites of State (and city) servants?

And, again, how many really skilled American workmen are there engaged in private enterprise who earn $66.66 per month the year round on an eight-hour basis? How many employers outside State and city would pay any such unskilled "help" any such wages? J. THOMAS.

New York, July 18, 1914.

A Cankerous Growth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My first visit to New York after the civil war was in 1868, when the old stage coaches would lumber along Broadway. Not a skyscraper or very large building of any kind then existed except the Grand Central Station, which was said to be the finest in the world, and St. John's Park Station had just been completed and was regarded as an immense structure. I have been visiting regularly since 1868 nearly every year and have kept up with the marvelous growth of New York City.

But you have another growth that don't look well to visitors and unless you take steps to weed it out it will cause you much trouble. Going down Wall Street yesterday I saw a great crowd which blocked the street, and a man was haranguing the crowd. I could not understand him, but from the banner displayed socialism, female suffrage, and anarchism were his themes. This class of men should be put to work and not allowed to disturb others. This class of men have been coming from foreign shores since the civil war and are a menace to our institutions. Such foreigners, if they should come South, would be put on rock piles or at work on public roads.

A great city like New York should not have its peace interfered with by these disturbers, and I believe the time is coming when the people will put a stop to it. M. B. T.

Nashville, Tenn., July 16, 1914.

Justices Dugro and Weeks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nominations for judicial officers are to be made this Fall, including two Justices of the Supreme Court. These high judicial offices should be filled by first-class men of ripe experience. It is fitting to call the attention of all political organizations to the importance of filling these places with men of acknowledged ability. Party service ought not to be considered when the welfare of the entire community is at stake.

The terms of Justices Dugro and Weeks expire with the current year. The latter is an interim appointee, but has acceptably served the people while in office. As to the former, Justice Dugro, he has been on the bench for two full terms. He is not only an able, but a careful, industrious, conscientious, and painstaking Judge, one against whom no breath of suspicion has ever been uttered. His record is unassailable, and it is said that, considering the number of trials over which he has presided, the number of appeals from him is exceedingly small, which speaks volumes for him. EDWARD JACOBS.

New York, July 16, 1914.

The Beef Trust to Blame?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will be remembered that some years ago, when the Government instituted an inquiry into the ethics of the Beef Trust, it was brought out, under sworn testimony, that this benevolent trust, which is now worrying itself into a stew over the scarcity of cattle, had so combined its forces of extortion that no matter to what point or market a ranchman or farmer sent his stock for sale, he was offered one fixed price for them. There was but one buyer—the Beef Trust—and as it fixed the prices to be paid for cattle, hogs, and sheep each day, at all the different points of distribution—Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, &c.—the owner was confronted with this dilemma: either to sell his cattle at the trust's price or march them back, it might be a thousand miles or more, to the original point of embarkation. This, then, is the real cause, though not perhaps the sole one, for the growing scarcity of beef, and the increase in cost to the consumer.

Sparkill, N. Y., July 17, 1914. J. L.

DIVIDED YEARNS.

The yearn for the seashore is in me;
Desire for the wave and the sand;
Now only stern duty can pin me
To work that lies here at my hand.

The lure of the mountains has seized me;
It grips both at dawning and gloam;
Last night 'twas the sad sea that teased me—
Today the trees call me from home.

At last my old desk can forget me!
My work—it is done! I can play!
But these yearns and these lures have upset me—
To sea or to mountains—which way?

LURANA SHELDON.

TEAMS OF INVENTORS.

Corporations in Forming Them Do Great Service.

Scientific American.
New York, July 17, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Murray Corrington's letter on inventors' rewards did not present an adequate picture of the methods of large corporations who employ inventors.

The work which inventors of large corporations are doing could never be accomplished by independent inventors of ordinary means. In developing what is known as the "Rex" pulling over machine, for example, a machine which is to be found in every well equipped modern shoe factory, the hired inventors of the United Shoe Machinery Company spent no less than $1,000,000. They solved the problem which independent inventors had long given up as hopelessly impossible. Similarly the development of the tungsten filament lamp was rendered possible only by the expenditure of millions of dollars on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean in research laboratories maintained by the great electrical companies of Europe and America at enormous expense.

The truth is that after a great pioneer invention has been conceived problems are encountered which it is impossible for a single man to solve. Thus, after Alexander Graham Bell gave the world a telephone, which in its initial stage could hardly transmit speech, other men had to be engaged in order to reduce the invention to commercial practicability. One of these men, to whom we really owe the modern telephone, is Thomas A. Edison, although the general public does not know it. Edison was engaged by the original promoters of the telephone to make the instrument commercial. Since his time equally brilliant but more obscure men have devoted their lives to the improvement of the telephone, men who do nothing but invent telephone systems to meet the needs of the future. Such men are Charles Scribner, J. J. Carty, William Dean, and others. Mr. Scribner alone has taken out about 1,000 patents on telephones.

In the development of the tungsten filament lamp, which is a vast improvement over the carbon filament lamp that Edison gave us twenty years ago, it has been necessary to conduct research in metallurgy, chemistry, physics, optics, physiology, psychology, spectroscopy, microscopy, and half a dozen other sciences. The task of giving the world such inventions is so complex, so huge that an independent inventor with the fortune of a Rockefeller could never hope to cope with it. He has not brains enough. The problem must be divided among a hundred specialists, each of whom solves the little problem assigned to him.

The great trusts have been accused of crushing the independent inventor. As a matter of fact the independent inventor could never cope with their more difficult problems. In view of the foregoing, what chance has he to add anything to our knowledge of incandescent lighting or to the art of telephoning?

The field in invention is so wide that the independent mechanic or electrician with a fertile brain need not fear the competition of the professional inventors employed by our great manufacturing corporations. The day of great pioneer invention is not over. Marconi was a mere boy when he gave the world the first practical wireless telegraph—and that in the days when trusts were much more powerful than they are now. The wireless telephone still offers similar opportunities.

Let the independent inventor read our scientific journals; there he will find listed discovery after discovery which has a direct commercial application, but which needs the practical brain of a mechanic to give it a commercial form.

It must not be supposed that the professional inventors of the great corporations are little flies whose lifeblood is being sucked out of them by fat spider-capitalists. Their salaries range anywhere from $2,500 to $100,000 a year. Those engaged in teaching science and in conducting research in the laboratories of our universities are not nearly so well paid as the men who will some day give us the cheap, cold light, or for that matter the men who have given us the cheap shoe.

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT,
Managing Editor, The Scientific American.

NAVY NEEDS A NEW TARGET.

May Sacrifice Either the Iowa or Indiana to Big Gun Practice.

Now that the old battleship Texas, renamed the San Marcos when the new superdreadnought Texas was authorized, has been shot to pieces, and there is nothing more of her left to shoot at, the navy is beginning to speculate as to which of the old battleships will be the next assigned to the Atlantic Fleet for target work. The San Marcos has been riddled again and again in the last two years, and so satisfactory and so beneficial have the tests been to the navy that it is considered certain that the department will designate another of the old battleships for use as a target.

There is no other target that is so valuable in battle instruction as that provided by a battleship, a fact long since recognized by England and Germany, both of which countries have used several of their obsolete vessels as targets for the ships of the first line. The San Marcos is the only American warship ever used for that purpose.

Among the vessels that have been suggested to take the place of the San Marcos are the Massachusetts, the Indiana, and the Iowa, ships that formed the backbone of the American fleet that destroyed Cervera's squadron at Santiago in 1898. It has even been suggested that all three of these ships be used as targets for the Atlantic Fleet.

Naval officers argue that the training and information that result from the use of a battleship as a target is far more valuable than any cash sum that might result from the sale of such ships to junk dealers or second-class naval powers.

TO HEAR COAL CHARGES.

Senate Committee Will Call Railroad Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Charges made by Benjamin L. Dulaney of Bristol, Tenn., that the Pennsylvania system and its allied lines have bottled up Southern coal fields in the interest of the "Coal Trust" will be investigated by a special Senate committee headed by Senator Bryan, whose hearings will open tomorrow.

Mr. Dulaney will be the first witness, and will be followed by F. C. Wright, a rate expert, who will make an analysis of coal rates complained of by cities south of Norfolk, which charge that North Atlantic ports between Norfolk and New York get shipments which should properly reach tidewater at Charleston, Jacksonville, Fernandina, and other ports.

The special committee has also asked officials of the various railways concerned to appear, and it is likely that either the President or General Manager of the Southern, Seaboard, Atlantic Coast Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, and other lines touching Southern coal districts will be heard. Under the resolution authorizing this investigation the committee is empowered to discover the relations existing between owners of coal mines in Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania and the various railways tapping those States.

SEES WAY TO SAVE $1,200,000 A YEAR

High Water Pressure in Lower Manhattan Would Do It, J. H. Fuertes Reports.

THAT WOULD COST $300,000

And Do Away with the Necessity for Private Pumping Plants to Supply Automatic Sprinklers.

A saving of $1,200,000 a year to property owners and tenants in Lower Manhattan can be brought about by the expenditure of $300,000 a year by the city, according to James H. Fuertes, who was engaged by the Merchants' Association last Winter to make a study of the water pressure in its relation to automatic sprinklers for fire prevention. Mr. Fuertes's report will appear in the weekly bulletin of the association, to be issued today.

The investigation was undertaken as a result of a suggestion made last December to the Merchants' Association by its Committee on Fire Prevention and Insurance, of which Frank R. Chambers of the Rogers-Peet Company is Chairman. That committee was authorized to engage the services of a competent engineer to prepare a comprehensive report upon the reasons for and the economy of converting the present low-service water area of Manhattan into a high-pressure system, the investigation to cover Manhattan south of Fifty-ninth Street.

This district is supplied with water from the Central Park Reservoir under a maximum head of 120 feet, which is insufficient to raise the water to the tops of buildings of a greater height than four stories, and sometimes fails to send it to the roofs of buildings of even that height.

"The result of this low pressure," the Merchants' Association bulletin will say, "is that property owners and tenants are compelled to install private pumping plants to force the water into roof tanks, which supply the automatic sprinklers. This necessity increases the cost of sprinkler installations about 40 per cent."

Present Pressure Inadequate.

The data used by Mr. Fuertes covered about 5,000 buildings situated in groups in the different sections of the low-service areas south of Fifty-ninth Street. The groups were so chosen that each would be representative of a much larger surrounding area.

Mr. Fuertes summarizes the results of his investigation under twenty-three heads. Under the first he points out that the Croton supply cannot be abandoned, nor can it be supplanted by the new Catskill system, as both supplies are needed. The Catskill supply cannot be used for the low-pressure section of Manhattan, as it displaces so large a proportion of the Croton as to practically cause the abandonment of the latter. The Catskill supply can be used at reduced pressure over the greater part of the intermediate pressure-service area in Manhattan. Mr. Fuertes says:

> Conditions have changed in Manhattan since the Croton works were built. Low pressures were sufficient when none of the buildings was over four to six stories high. At present high taxes and the exigencies of commerce have necessitated higher buildings, and it is now necessary to have higher water pressures than formerly, as the consumers are entitled to have their public utilities keep pace in development with the requirements of business and of comfortable living.
>
> At present in the southern low-service area of Manhattan, which lies south of Seventy-second Street on the west side and south of Eighty-second Street on the east side only 57 per cent. of the total area is supplied with water at sufficient pressure directly from the street mains, while 43

GAVIT YACHT AFIRE AFTER AN EXPLOSION

Gasoline Blows Up on Costly Pleasure Craft of A. N. Brady's Son-in-Law.

CHILD HEIRESS ASHORE

Granddaughter of Financier to Whom He Left $14,000,000 Was Visiting with Her Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 19.—J. Palmer Gavit, son-in-law of the late Anthony N. Brady, suffered a $5,000 loss by a gasoline explosion here this afternoon, which threatened to destroy his one-hundred-foot power yacht, the Blue Bird, as she lay at anchor in the harbor. The Seabright Fire Department and the crew from a neighboring boat succeeded in checking the flames before they had consumed the handsome mahogany interior of the Blue Bird.

Mr. Gavit came to Seabright from Albany yesterday, accompanied by his wife and daughter. The little girl, Miss Marcia Ann, is 7 years old, and is the heiress to $14,000,000. Her daily income is in the neighborhood of $3,500. The family was not on the yacht at the time of the accident, being guests of friends in the Summer colony on the Rumson Road.

The explosion occurred when Capt. E. C. Bristow, in starting the boat, made a short circuit near some gasoline which had leaked into the engine pit. A streak of fire flashed from the pit to the tank holding 400 gallons of gasoline. A heavy explosion followed. Luckily, the Captain stood behind the twin-screw engines and escaped the full force of the impact. His mate, seated on the door of the hatchway, was thrown ten feet in the air and came down on the forepart of the yacht. At the conclusion of this aerial flight the sum total of his injuries was a bite the tongue.

The crew of the Istica, a yacht owned by Senator Hawkins of Duluth, Minn., lying fifty feet away, went to the aid of the Blue Bird crew, first pulling their own boat out of danger. Capt. Bristow was taken to the Long Branch Hospital to have his burns treated. Two other members of the crew of four—Carl Peterson and Edward Carbon—were burned on the face and hands in trying to save their clothes from their cabin.

Mr. Gavit had come to Seabright to attend the finals of the invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club.

Six weeks ago an injunction was obtained by ex-Judge D Cady Herrick, said to represent Mrs. Anthony N. Brady, to prevent Mr. Gavit from taking his daughter with him and his wife on a proposed trip to Colorado. The mother of the little girl, Mrs. Flora Brady Gavit, lost her life in a wreck on the New Haven at Westport two years ago. Mr. Gavit married recently Mrs. Maria Turner Cooke, who was divorced from Marsden Cooke in 1909.

Mr. Gavit was provisioning the Blue Bird for an extended cruise along the coast. It is said that as soon as the fire underwriters have examined her she will proceed on her way, notwithstanding the damages, which are estimated at $5,000.

SEEKS HIS RESCUER.

Broker Saved at Asbury Park Comes Here to Thank Man Who Aided Him.

Lloyd B. Frye, a Philadelphia broker, was rescued from drowning at Asbury Park yesterday by William McIntyre, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment of Manhattan, assisted by Thomas Callahan, a life guard, and Frederick Freeman of Asbury Park. Frye was swimming about thirty yards off the beach, opposite the Esplanade at Fourth Avenue, when he was caught in the strong current and carried under and further out. McIntyre and the others plunged into the ocean and got to him before he sank again.

After getting Frye to the beach his rescuers had to roll him on a barrel to get the water out of his lungs and restore him to consciousness. When Frye recovered he announced that he was going away from Asbury Park to spend his vacation elsewhere. On his way home last night he came here to meet McIntyre, who got away before he could thank him, but was unable to find him. Instead he wrote a letter and left it to be delivered today. At the Hotel Knickerbocker, where Frye stopped last night, he said:

"I was told that McIntyre was an athlete as well as a soldier. I know he acted most bravely, as did the others who helped him. But for them I should have been drowned."

DIVE FOR DROWNING MAN.

City Employes Risk Death to Save an Excursionist.

Samuel Hassard of 93 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was in such a hurry to land last night that when a barge bearing 800 members of the Henry Steers Employes' Association, who had been on an outing at Whitestone, L. I., all day, was being moored at Pier 1, North River, he tried to jump to the pier without using the gangplank. He fell into the narrow space between the barge and the pier and disappeared. Most of the excursionists were seafaring men, so there was no lack of volunteers to go after him. The space was so narrow, though, that there was room for only one to work, and Edward J. Grady of 520 West 149th Street, an employe of the New York City Dock Department, made the plunge.

At his second dive he found Hassard, who was unconscious. A rope was thrown and he fastened it about Hassard's body. When those on the barge pulled it halfway up it broke and Hassard fell back into the water, striking Grady, who was dazed by the blow. Grady's brother, John Grady, also an employe of the Dock Department, then went to the rescue. There was so much delay in getting a rope that three more of the excursionists jumped over the side of the barge. Then the barge was moved from the pier and ladders were let down. Hassard was removed to Gouverneur Hospital after efforts to revive him had failed. The others were not harmed by their ducking.

RESCUES TWO CHILDREN.

Life Guard, Fully Clothed, Jumps Into the Inlet at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—The promptness of Albert Conover, a life guard of this place, saved Edna and Leo Fischman of 228 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, from drowning in the Inlet at 6 o'clock this evening. The children were bathing at the head of Gramercy Place after the life guards had gone off duty for the day.

Conover and Harvey Mills, who are on dutx near the Royal Palace Hotel, had donned their street clothes and were walking toward their home in the Inlet district when they heard the screams of the boy and girl. Conover and Mills jumped over the railing to the strand, and Conover seized a can buoy and dived into the ocean fully clothed. He soon got to the side of the boy and girl and brought them to the shore.

DISAPPEARS WHILE BATHING.

Clerk Thought to Have Been Drowned at Bath Beach.

Samuel Belikoff, a clerk living at 249 East 110th Street, went yesterday morning to bathe in the West End Baths at the foot of Bay Twenty-first Street, Bath Beach. He had promised to return home early in the afternoon for dinner, and when he did not turn up, the family, thinking that he had stayed away intentionally, became angry. In the course of time his mother, who knew where he had gone, went down to Bath Beach to look for him, but without success. She stayed there until the baths were closed last night, when the attendants looked through the bathhouses and found his clothes. It is feared that he has been drowned.

John Falk of 428 East 153d Street was drowned yesterday morning in Pelham Bay in sight of his family, when he fell into the water from his father's launch, the Hazel, in which were his parents and four brothers and sisters. The young man, who could not swim, had been warned against lying on the bow of the launch, as the water was rough, but had replied that he could take care of himself. As the launch was riding the wash from a passing excursion boat he rolled off.

His father threw him a line, but he could not hold it on account of the rough water. His brother Clarence jumped overboard after him, but he sank.

DIVES IN TANK, BREAKS NECK.

Bergen Beach Bathers See Thomas Smith Killed.

Two hundred bathers saw Thomas Smith, 42 years old, of 44 Willow Street, Brooklyn, break his neck yesterday afternoon by striking the concrete floor of the swimming tank at Bergen Beach.

Smith followed his sons, Thomas and David, in diving off a springboard into about eight feet of water. He did not rise, and with the assistance of H. B. Shotwell of 785 Halsey Street, they recovered his body. Dr. Page of the Kings County Hospital worked over him with a pulmotor, but had no success, and an examination showed that his neck was broken.

Smith was an engineer on the steam lighter October, owned by Shortland Brothers of 110 Wall Street, Manhattan, and had been a sailor all his life. In 1900 he was wrecked off the coast of Greenland, and, with another sailor, drifted for days in a small boat until picked up by a fishing schooner.

C. J. BLACK A RESCUER.

Building Inspector Saves a Young Woman from Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, July 19.—Prompt action on the part of C. J. Black, an Inspector of Buildings in New York, saved the life of Miss Esther Kendall when she came near drowning in the Delaware River today.

Miss Kendall became exhausted while swimming, and, uttering a cry for help, she sank beneath the surface of the river. Mr. Black heard her cry, and, plunging into the water, dragged the girl to the shore. She was unconscious, but was resuscitated.

W. J. OTTEN DROWNED.

Jamaica Man Falls from Cliff Into Creek Near Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 19.—William J. Otten, a salesman, of Jamaica, L. I., was drowned last night when he stepped over the edge of a cliff and fell thirty feet into Fall Creek, near here. William S. Sharpe, one of a party of Cornell Summer school students with whom Otten was picnicking, fell with him, but was able to swim ashore.

Otten's body was recovered and sent to his home.

DRAG FOR BOY'S BODY.

Belief That Young Brown Was Drowned in the Housatonic.

CANAAN, Conn., July 18.—Headed by J. Henry Roraback, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, a large party of citizens tonight vainly dragged the Housatonic River near here for the body of Nelson A. Brown, the 17-year-old son of Frank M. Brown of New York. It is thought that the boy was drowned yesterday afternoon. His clothing was found near the river, as was his bicycle.

Drowned Man's Body Not Identified.

The body of the man, which was found in the Hudson River in a Pennsylvania Railroad ferry slip at the foot of Exchange Place, Jersey City, on Saturday, has not yet been identified. On the body was found a card of George Van Buskirk of Washington, D. C., and there were marks upon the clothing which indicated that the drowned man hailed from Washington. Major Sylvester, Chief of the Washington police, was communicated with. He sent word last night that Van Buskirk had been found at his home, 1,818 Fourteenth Street, N. W., and that no clue to the identity of the dead man could be found in Washington. The body is at Hughes's Morgue, Jersey City.

Deckhand Drowned in East River.

Thomas Cunningham, a deckhand on the freight steamer Antoinette, lying at the foot of Market Street in the East River, was drowned last night. He fell into the river in j ping from the pier to the vessel. Charles Donahue, another deckhand on the freighter, jumped into the river to aid Cunningham, but could not find him.

Margaret Henry Engaged.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Henry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henry of Park Hill, to Merrill B. Sands, a Manhattan advertising man. The wedding will be in August. Miss Henry, who formerly was soprano soloist in the choir of St. Andrew's Memorial Episcopal Church, Yonkers, has been on the stage for two years. Last season she was with Raymond Hitchcock in "The Beauty Shop." She will return to the stage.

POLITICIANS AFTER MISS GRISH'S PLACE

Woman Has Made a Business Record as Jersey City Overseer of Poor.

CUT OFF, NON-DESERVING

One Point Made Against Efficient Social Worker Is That She Lives in Hoboken.

Miss Anita Grish, the young social worker, who has been for six months head of Jersey City's Poor Department, and has in that time completely revolutionized the methods of administering outdoor relief, has incurred the enmity of certain politicians, who are making determined efforts to get rid of her and have a man put in her place.

The fact that she has cut the list of recipients of relief nearly 50 per cent. has had much to do with the opposition to Miss Grish. One of her first acts was to thoroughly investigate each applicant before granting relief, and the result was the speedy wiping off the books of many pensioners of the city who in former years had received, by the mere presentation of notes from their pastors, coal supplies for the Winter or orders for food. Miss Grish found that some of those who had been on the relief books for years were owners of real estate, while others received comfortable incomes from boarders and from children who were making good wages.

She cut these off at once, and despite the efforts of politicians to aid them, refused them further relief. In abandonment cases and cases involving the support of illegitimate children, Miss Grish prosecuted regardless of the political affiliations or family connections of the offenders. She created a sensation by haling a prominent physician to court on complaint of a woman who had a child dependent upon her, and only last week secured the conviction of a member of the Fire Department and had him put under bond to support a child until it shall become of age.

The opposition to Miss Grish is led by Commissioner Henry Byrne, who says he is opposed to her solely because she is not a resident of Jersey City. Miss Grish makes her home in Hoboken with her parents, but she has worked in Jersey City for more than four years, for three years as Superintendent of the Organized Aid Association, and then as a probation officer. Both of these occupations prepared her for work as Overseer of the Poor. Commissioner Byrne announced last week that he would not vote to put any but a resident of Jersey City in charge of the Poor Fund or in any other position under the city government.

Mayor Fagan pointed out that since Miss Grish's temporary appointment to the office the State Civil Service Commission had had an examination of Jersey City residents for the position of Superintendent of the Poor Fund, and that only one contestant qualified, John J. Mulvaney, a lawyer who once had a good practice. His percentage was 73. Mayor Fagan contends that the city should not have a 73 per cent. incumbent in the important position of Poormaster. He wants the City Commission to ask for another examination and open it to residents of other municipalities than Jersey City. He asserts that he feels confident that in the event of an examination open to all comers Miss Grish will pass high and be the one to be named.

While the Commissioners are wrangling over this point, Miss Grish continues to run the department.

"I do not see," said Miss Grish, last night, "why the Commissioners should care a continental where I live, so long as I do the work of the office properly. If I work for the city at the depressing work of the Poormaster's office ten hours or more a day they should not begrudge me the right to spend the other hours of the day with my relatives. I wish they would settle the dispute over who is to be Superintendent of the Poor Fund. I was not anxious to take the position when Mayor Fagan asked me to do so, and there is no attraction in the salary paid, which is only $1,800 a year, but I have met with so much opposition from so many sources in my effort to put the department upon a business basis and eliminate politics from the administration of the fund and aid the really deserving poor instead of using the funds to pay political debts and to make patronage, that now I am anxious to continue the work.

"I have found that many of the persons who come to me for advice and help are people of owners and well-to-do. I have a proposition to make to the City Commissioners. If they will permit me to charge a nominal fee for advice furnished to applicants at this office who are able to pay, and who now seek and secure advice in their domestic affairs and petty troubles free, I will not only work as Superintendent of the Poor Fund without salary, but will give the commission 50 per cent. of my fees, which would amount to enough in a year to pay the salary of a Commissioner.

"Knowing whence the opposition to my work comes, I feel now like going on with it until I shall have completely cleaned out the rotten system which prevailed when I entered the department. While certain politicians do not approve of the new methods which have been adopted in the Poor Department, the general public seems to appreciate the change, and I have had hearty cooperation from clergymen and from the thinking people of the city."

The City Commissioners this week will take a vote upon the Poor Department matter. The opponents of Miss Grish are trying to capture three votes in the commission of five members to oust Miss Grish. At present Mayor Fagan, Commissioner Frank Hague, and Commissioner A. Harry Moore are pledged to vote for a county-wide examination which will enable Miss Grish to compete with others for the permanent appointment as Poor Fund Superintendent.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Charles Frohman has obtained from Paul Armstrong his new play in four acts called "The Heart of a Thief." Mr. Frohman will produce this play early in October. Miss Martha Hedman will return next week from London, where she has been playing leading parts at the St. James Theatre. Miss Hedman will create the principal part in Mr. Armstrong's play.

Louise Meyers, the comedienne at present appearing in the "Ziegfeld Follies," is to be starred in a musical comedy which F. Ziegfeld, Jr., will produce early in October.

The Shuberts announce that "The Third Party," a farce by Mark Swan, will have its premiere at the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, Thursday, July 23, coming afterward to New York the week later at the same theatre "The Dancing Duchess," a new Viennese operetta, will have its opening performance.

An entirely new "Kitty Mackay" company will be seen upon the stage of the Comedy Theatre this evening. This organization is headed by Miss Marjorie Murray, most recently presented in a stellar capacity in England, but who was seen a year ago in this country as Bunty. Miss Murray will have Molly McIntyre's original role of Kitty. Miss Eleanor Daniels, the young Welsh actress, will play Mag Duncan. Seward Thornton, of the present New York company, will remain with the new organization as its leading man. The original company, including Molly McIntyre, Margaret Nybloe, Henry Stephenson, and the rest of the first cast, with one exception, will appear this evening at Nixon's Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, commencing a week's engagement.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN DEAD.

Was First Minister to Persia, an Artist and Writer.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 19.—S. G. W. Benjamin, author, artist, and diplomat, died suddenly today at his home here in his seventy-eighth year. He was the first United States Minister to Persia, receiving his appointment in 1883, and he drew up the code used in diplomatic procedure between the two countries.

Samuel Greene Wheeler Benjamin was born in Argos, Greece, in 1837, and was the son of an American missionary, the Rev. Nathan Benjamin, and Mary Gladding Wheeler Benjamin. His grandfathers were Capt. Nathan Benjamin and Capt. Charles Seymour, who served with distinction in the revolution. At the age of 11 he had read both the Iliad and the Aeneid. He studied at home under the direction of his father, and then attended the English school at Smyrna. Mr. Benjamin was sent to this country as soon as he was old enough, and entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1859 with the degree of A. B.

In 1883 he was appointed the first United States Minister to Persia and served until 1886. His paintings and books are well known. He was formerly art editor of the American department of the Magazine of Art and was a marine painter and an illustrator. During the Crimean War he went to the front for The London Illustrated News, and his illustrations of that conflict attracted much attention at that time.

Mr. Benjamin was Vice President of the Society of American Authors, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a member of the Boston Art Club, the American Free Art League, the National Geographic Society, the American Forestry Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Navy League of the United States.

Among his literary works are "Constantinople, Isle of Pearls, and Other Poems," "Ode on the Death of Abraham Lincoln," "The Turk and the Greek," "Tom Roper, a Yarn for Boys," "Persia and the Persians," and "The Story of Persia."

ANDREW MORISON DIES.

Broker Passes Away at His Montclair Home—In 68th Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 19.—Andrew Morison, a broker, with offices at 60 Broadway, Manhattan, died this morning at his home, 124 Harrison Avenue. He was 67 years old.

He was a native of Scotland, and had been a resident of Montclair for twenty-six years or a quarter of a century. Mr. Morison had been in business in the Wall Street district. He is survived by his widow, four sons, Andrew, Binnie, Robert, and Eric, and two daughters, Dorothy and Mrs. James Stevens, all residents of Montclair.

DR. WM. J. O'BYRNE.

Well-Known Bronx Physician Succumbs to Heart Attack.

Dr. William Joseph O'Byrne, well-known physician in the Bronx, died yesterday at his home, 328 Alexander Avenue. Death was due t heart disease. He was 68 years old.

Dr. O'Byrne was born in Georgia and was educated at Fordham, where he was a classmate of Cardinal Farley. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Ida Holmes; one son, Dr. E. J. O'Byrne, and one daughter, Mrs. Anna Wade.

Mrs. Augusta Hopley Taintor.

Funeral services for Mrs. Augusta Hopley Taintor, who died on Friday at Woodstock, Vt., were held yesterday afternoon at her home, 49 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mrs. Taintor was the wife of Giles E. Taintor, who for many years has been prominent in Wall Street. She was born in Philadelphia, the daughter of the late Capt. Charles F. W. Behm and Esther Morris Hancock. Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons and two daughters, Frederic B. Taintor, Mrs. A. Lawrence Phillips, and Mrs. John Harper of New York, and Lieut. Harold H. Taintor of the Twenty-first Infantry, U. S. A., and a sister, Mrs. I. W. Akin of Maplewood, N. J.

Obituary Notes.

FRED R. SHRADER, a druggist of this city, died yesterday at the home of his mother in Philadelphia. Mr. Shrader at the time of his death was employed in the Kalish Pharmacy at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. He was fifty years old, and lived at 353 West Twenty-second Street.

JOHN FOULDS, 75 years old, of 150 Gregory Avenue, Passaic, N. J., died on Saturday at his home. Before his retirement three years ago he was senior member of the firm of Foulds & Freure, toy importers, 110 Chambers Street, New York.

ROBERT BONNER DRUMMOND, Secretary-Treasurer of the J. F. Whiton-Stuart Company, 25 Broad Street, died yesterday at his home, 438 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN EMMET O'BRIEN, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 1,781 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, in the seventy-second year of his age. Capt. O'Brien served through the war in the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, and attained the rank of Captain after the war. He retired in 1898, on account of illness prevailed by serving against Spain. Until several years ago he was building Superintendent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was born in Ireland, and was a member of the Gaelic League of Ireland.

Dr. FREDERICK H. MARTIN, a prominent dentist of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, died on Saturday from hemorrhage of the brain. After doing a hard day's work at his office, 1,285 Fulton Street, he saw two men quarreling and started toward them to see what was the matter. Before reaching them he suddenly collapsed. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died without regaining consciousness. Dr. Martin had been a dentist for twenty-three years and was high in Masonic circles.

The Rev. Dr. ARCHIBALD ROSS, a former pastor of the First Place Methodist Church in Brooklyn, died on Saturday in his seventy-ninth year. He retired from the ministry about twenty-five years ago and had spent his time in writing. Dr. Ross was the author of many poems that appeared in the leading magazines of this country and also was author of several books of poems. He is survived by two sons and one daughter.

LUELLA YOUNG, wife of Elwood S. Young, died on Saturday at her home, 27 Walnut Street, Roselle Park, N. J. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. David C. Vail of Brooklyn, and one brother, S. M. Gildersleeve of Noank, Conn.

WILLIAM J. NOONAN, a resident of the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn for forty years, died on Saturday at his home, 352 Carroll Street, after a brief illness. He was an engineer for the Ward Steamship Company for many years and was a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Peter's Church.

ELIZABETH STEINBRUCKER, 65 years old, widow of Frank Steinbrucker, died on Saturday at her home, 196 Hewes Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARTHA DANA SHEPARD, 72 years old, for many years a noted concert pianist, died on Saturday at Dorchester, Mass. She made her first appearance as a musician when only 8 years old with Earl Mason. Mrs. Shepard was born in Ashland, N. H.

JAMES F. McNALLY, 43 years old, for a number of years associated with the yachting department of The Boston Herald and a brother of John J. McNally, the playwright, died on Saturday in Dorchester, Mass., of acute indigestion.

HENRY NOAH, known as the "Oakdale Man of Mystery," died at his home in Oakdale, Cal., on Saturday, at the age of 68. He had a good education and spoke a number of languages fluently, but when he first went to Oakdale twelve years ago he started to work as a railroad section hand and always remained in that employment. On one occasion he admitted that Noah was not his true name. He received money at regular intervals from Germany.

LAURA BERRY died on Saturday at her home in Norwich, N. Y., at the age of 40. She weighed 367 pounds at the time of her death and weighed more than 400 before her last illness. She was for months unable to walk or stand.

Capt. JEREMIAH PEARCE, 76 years old, a former Sheriff of Putnam County, died on Saturday at his home in Pawling. Cancer of the throat was the cause of death.

JAMES F. McCABE, a contractor, who built a section of the Subway, died on Saturday at his home in Haverstraw.

MAIL AUTO RUNS CHANGED.

Heavy Trucks Now Sent Through Less Congested Streets.

As a result of a recent inspection tour and conferences between officials of the Police Department, the Postal Transfer Service Company, and the Safety First Society, new routes have been adopted for the United States mail automobiles, providing for their operation over streets where there is less congestion. Operators of the mail autos have been instructed to use the following routes hereafter:

From the General Post Office to the Grand Central Post Office the mail autos now turn east on Forty-second Street, from Fourth Avenue, then north to Lexington Avenue to Forty-fifth Street, and west to the Grand Central Post Office.

The route between the Pennsylvania Station, some of the ferries, and substations is now over Eighth Avenue, to Forty-fifth Street, east to the Grand Central Post Office.

The new routes eliminate the operation of the mail autos over Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, which will greatly relieve the congestion on both of these thoroughfares, and especially at the intersection of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. New traffic posts for policemen at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, and Broadway and Forty-fifth Street were created.

TRUCK FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Big Motor Will Carry Leaders to Meetings in City Squares.

The biggest automobile truck in New York, with a top made of the biggest "Votes-for-Women" banner owned by the suffragists and carrying a party of suffragists and a stereopticon, is to make a tour of the public squares in New York tomorrow evening. The end of the truck will be covered with a white sheet upon which 100 slides will be shown, cartoons, humorous and serious, and suffragist sentiments.

The truck will carry suffrage leaders from the Thirty-first Assembly District and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will be in charge. Those in the truck will cooperate with members of the suffrage party of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts at meetings in Washington Square, Union Square, Madison Square, Times Square, and Columbus Circle, starting at Washington Square at 8 o'clock in the evening.

There will be a special meeting for Italians at the Garibaldi Statue in Washington Square, with Italian banners, Italian speakers and Miss Lavinia Dock in charge. Among the speakers at the other places will be Mrs. Newport Hepburn, Mrs. E. O. Guilford, Miss Katherine Leonard, Dr. Mary Halton, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Mrs. Lillian Albertson Levy, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Dr. D. M. Dunn, and James Lees Laidlaw. Milton Wend of Columbia, the Pilgrim Army bugler, will bugle from the truck.

LIKED BLUECOAT'S APPLES.

Policeman Found Greeks Robbing His Orchard—Two in Custody.

Patrolman Lilly of the West 152d Street Police Station, who has a small farm with an apple orchard at 212th Street and Prescott Avenue, found a party of a dozen Greeks helping themselves to his fruit yesterday afternoon. The Greeks maintained the fruit was free for all, and refused to get out when ordered to do so.

Lilly grabbed one man, but had to let him go, as he was in turn attacked by two others, who punched him severely in the body. After a struggle Lilly got two of the men into the house. When the police of the St. Nicholas Avenue Station arrived there the others had escaped. The two men Lilly got were taken to the police station, charged with disorderly conduct. They said they were John Razazulas, 37 years old, of 685 Sixth Avenue, and Albanasuf Vilunahits, 20 years old, a porter, of 685 Sixth Avenue. Vilunahits is a deaf mute and is powerfully built. Razazulas refused to give his occupation.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SCHLANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Schlang, 18 East 38th St., announce the birth of a daughter on July 18, 1914.

FOX.—July 13, 920 St. John's Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Fox, a daughter.

FRANK.—July 17, 536 West 144th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank, a son.

HANRAHAN.—July 16, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. John V. Hanrahan, a daughter.

HATTENBACH.—July 13, 1,884 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Hattenbach, a son.

REICH.—July 18, 416 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Reich, a son.

SCOTT.—July 17, 822 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Scott, a daughter.

SIEGEL.—July 18, 148 West 115th St., to Mr. and Mrs. R. Siegel, a son.

Engaged.

BLATT—LOGIN.—Kathryne Login to Clarence M. Blatt.

BLUMENTHAL — ROSENWASSER.—Tessie Rosenwasser to Tobias Blumenthal.

COLLARD—GALINDO.—Ninfa Galindo to Dr. James L. Collard.

CUMMINGS—LEVY.—Leone Levy to Irving Cummings.

DAVIDSON—WOLFNER.—Carrie Wolfner to Adolph A. Davidson.

FEITLER — GREENWALD.—Sophie Greenwald to Richard Feitler.

FISCHMAN—LEWIN.—Hannah Lewin to Sol. Fischman.

LANDAU—PREVIN.—Bess Previn to Saul A. Landau.

LOWANDER—UBL.—Florence Ubl to George Lowander.

MAYER—KOON.—Corrine Koon to Abraham E. Mayer.

MITTAU—SWABSKY.—Eva Swabsky to Irving Mittau.

RENTNER—NORMAN.—Essie Norman to Harry Rentner.

ROSENTHAL—STINER.—Esther Stiner to Dudley C. Rosenthal.

SIMPSON—SIMON.—Sarah Simon to John Simpson.

STREBEL — ROSENBAUM.—Ricka Rosenbaum to Sidney Strebel.

WOOD—COYE.—Emily Coye to Capt. Norton E. Wood.

Married.

HARRIS—HOUGHTON.—Ieuan Harris of Irvington-on-Hudson and Miss Laura Houghton of Geneva, N. Y., were married Thursday, July 16, 1914, at high noon, by the Rev. Charles Morton Sills, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Rob Roy Converse, D. D., at Trinity Church, Geneva.

ANAGEROS—CARLSON.—July 19, Martha A. Carlson to Prosco S. Anageros.

FISCHER—ADLER.—July 12, Jennie Adler to William Fischer.

GESCHWIND—HAHN.—July 12, Irene Hahn to Gustave Geschwind.

LESSER—LOWENTHAL.—July 15, Selma Lowenthal to Arthur Lesser.

LITTLE—McCARTER.—July 17, Mae C. McCarter to George B. Little.

WEISS—KRAMER.—July 16, Frances Kramer to Joseph Weiss.

Newark.

BODELHEIMER—SCHWARTZ.—July 18, Ethel L. Schwartz to Joseph Bodelheimer.

Westchester County.

REHILL—PURDY.—July 15, White Plains, Grace M. Purdy to Charles P. Rehill.

Died.

BAKER.—At Greenwich, Conn., Friday, July 17, 1914, Carrie Richardson, wife of Edwin H. Baker. Service at her late home, on Monday, July 20, at 3 o'clock. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

EXAMINATION

of title often discloses defects which can be cured without much expense, but which, neglected, will block a sale. We will assist you with such titles and insure them when perfected.

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120 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

Died.

BAXTER.—On Saturday, July 18, Josephine Miller, wife of the late William Augustus Baxter, in her 74th year. Funeral service at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William C. Powers, 206 West 92d St., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Fishkill, N. Y.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, July 19, 1914, Elizabeth L., daughter of the late Samuel S. and Lois Wood Brown of New York City, in her 81st year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 82 Forest St., Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, July 18, at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. M. Sherwood, Hohokus, N. J., Sara A. Campbell, widow of the late Colin Campbell. Funeral private.

CARLSON.—At Washington, Conn., July 18, John A. Carlson, esteemed and respected by the whole community, and for many years a devoted and faithful friend to the family of E. H. Van Ingen.

DAVIES.—On Sunday evening at West End, N. J., after a short illness, Alice L., beloved daughter of Louisa and the late Rowland Davies. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DRUMMOND.—Robert Bonner, on Sunday, July 19, at his residence, 438 7th St., Brooklyn, husband of Margaret J. Drummond. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOSTER.—Sarah A. late of Brooklyn and Jersey City, widow of Matthew Foster, at the Summer residence of her daughter, Mrs. George Christie. Services private; burial at New York Bay Cemetery Monday, at noon.

FOULDS.—On Saturday, July 18, 1914, at his residence, 150 Gregory Av., Passaic, N. J., John Foulds, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence Tuesday, 21, at 3:30 P. M.

GILLEN.—Robert J., 341 East 41st St., July 18, aged 5.

HARRINGTON.—Bernard, 56 West 65th St., July 18. Funeral today.

HAYES.—Mary, 157 East 39th St., July 18.

HYNES.—Martin, 41 Renwick St., July 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

JARRETT.—Sydney H., 438 East 147th St., July 17. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Catherine L., 23 Mangin St., July 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KAHN.—Fanny, July 17. Funeral 126 West 116th St.

McCORMICK.—John J., 158 East 119th St., July 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McKILLIGAN. — Alexander, 307 West 34th St., July 18. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MALLEY.—Bridget, 374 7th Av., July 17, aged 47. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MONTGOMERY.—Frederick H., 3 West 102d St., July 18. Funeral service today.

MOONEY.—Elizabeth, 422 East 161st St., July 18. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MULLER.—Hugo, 418 Willis Av., Bronx, July 18, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

NEVIL.—Mary, 64 East 53d St., July 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHAEFER.—Henrietta, 235 West 65th St., July 17, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPENCE.—John J., 423 East 52d St., July 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—John, 400 10th Av., July 18. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

TIGHE.—Joseph, 244 East 48th St., July 18. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ZOLLER.—Emilie, 317 East 123d St., July 18. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BERGER.—George, 244 Pennsylvania Av., July 17, aged 74.

CODY.—Patrick, 7 Rochester Av., July 18, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CRIMMINS.—James, 6 Dikeman St., July 17.

CURRY.—Mary A., 236 Reid Av., July 17, aged 29.

DASELL.—Josephine N., 171 Monroe St., July 18. Funeral service today.

DE CARO.—Dondolico, 543 Myrtle Av., July 18, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DILLON.—Bernard, Kings County Hospital, July 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EDWARDS.—Elizabeth M., 563 11th St., July 20, 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Terminal at 1:22 from Main St.

GREENE.—Thomas, Brooklyn Hospital, July 18. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HALSTEAD.—Maria, 803 Gravesend Av., July 18. Funeral tomorrow.

LORENSON.—John, 75 Verona St., July 17, aged 35.

MADDEN.—Catherine, 555 4th Av., July 17, aged 49.

MARTIN.—Dr. F. H., 1,285 Fulton St., July 18. Funeral notice later.

NOONAN.—William J., 352 Carroll St., July 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NORDT.—John R., 5,716 3d Av., July 18, aged 37. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

POHLER.—Kate, July 18, aged 73. Funeral 313 Sumner Av., today, 2 P. M.

REID.—James M., 284 Baltic St., July 18. Funeral tomorrow.

SCOTT.—Margaret, 173 Wyckoff St., July 17, aged 65.

SMALLEY.—Charlotte, 418 Smith St., July 17.

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Low fares daily all Summer.

Died.

STEINBRUCKER.—Elizabeth, on Saturday, July 18, 1914, widow of the late Frank Steinbrucker, in her 65th year. Services Monday evening, July 20, at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 196 Hewes St., Brooklyn. Funeral at convenience of family.

WATTS.—At the residence of her brother, Dr. Robert Watts, 45 West 36th St., on Saturday, July 18, Matilda, daughter of the late Robert and Charlotte D. Watts. Funeral private.

WHITE.—On Saturday, John White, native of Clune, County Kilkenny, Ireland. Funeral Monday, 9 A. M., St. Stephen's Church.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, July 17, David Williams, 533 West 145th St. Funeral services at St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., at 10:30 A. M. Monday, July 20. Interment at St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, L. I.

BENDER.—Mary, 1,228 Clay Av., Bronx, July 17, aged 61. Funeral private

Red Rubber Bounce Never Dies

Gray rubber tires when new have as much life as red ones, but as they grow older the bounce or life dies out of the rubber. In red rubber the bounceneverdies. There is a real scientific reason for this that has to do with sulphur and disintegration, etc., but the sense of it all is that Red Rubber

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CUBS CLOSING ON GIANTS---TENNIS---CYCLING---YACHTING

CUBS HAMMER NAP RUCKER FROM BOX

Victory Over Brooklyn Puts Chicago Within Two and a Half Games of Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—By hitting Napoleon Rucker in one inning, the Cubs made it three in a row from Brooklyn today, taking the final of the set before about 8,500 patrons by a 7-to-3 count. On the strength of the win the West Siders closed up to within two and one-half games of the top, the Giants being idle.

Rucker's downfall occurred in the fourth inning. Up to then he hadn't been a very good pitcher, and in the fourth he was nothing. Five healthy wallops in a row ended the noted southpaw, and another was added when "Big Ed" Reulbach came in as a rescuer. These hits were good for five runs and, added to a pair driven home in the second, constituted the Cub total.

After cleaning up the wreckage left by Rucker, Reulbach proceeded to pitch some fine ball, not allowing a hit in two innings. A pinch hitter then replaced him, and Schmutz came in to baffle the home crowd for two innings. O'Day had almost as much trouble with his pitchers as did Robinson. Hank started George Pierce, who had little, not even control. A couple of errors completely upset him, and the Cubs were lucky that the crew from Flatbush did not score more than one run in the first and another in the third.

It took only four innings to convince O'Day that he had better shift the scenery to avoid disaster. He did this after Pierce had participated in the thumping of Rucker in the fourth. Zabel was ushered forth to check the Dodgers, and he did well, keeping them away from the plate until the ninth, when Egan, batting for Schmutz, poled a homer to centre. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Good, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2
Sch'ite, lf.	2	1	0	3	0
Ew'ry, 2b.	4	2	1	2	4
Der'ck, ss.	4	1	1	0	2
Bres'h'n, c.	3	1	2	3	1
Pierce, p.	2	1	1	0	3
Zabel, p.	1	1	0	0	2
Total	32	7	10	27	14

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	1	1	2	4
Daub't, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Myers, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	3	0	1	0	5
Hum'l, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	3	4
Miller, c.	4	0	0	3	0
Rucker, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Rit'ch'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Dalton	1	0	0	0	0
Schm'z, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Egan	1	1	1	0	0
Total	34	3	8	24	18

*Batted for Reulbach in seventh inning.
†Batted for Schmutz in ninth inning.
Errors—Wheat, Derrick, Bresnahan.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Cutshaw, Hummel, Leach (2.) Three-base hit—Sweeney. Home run—Egan. Hits—Off Rucker, 8 in 3 1-3 innings; off Reulbach, 1 in 2 2-3 innings; off Schmutz, 1 in 2 innings; off Pierce, 3 in 4 innings; off Zabel, 5 in 5 innings. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Schulte. Stolen base—Hummel. Double play—Daubert, O'Mara, and Daubert. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Pierce, 4; off Rucker, 1; off Zabel, 1. Struck out—By Rucker, 2; by Pierce, 1; by Reulbach, 1; by Zabel, 1. Wild pitch—Reulbach. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Boston Wins Uphill Game.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Boston came from behind in their half of the ninth inning today and, aided somewhat by Cincinnati errors, scored three runs, just enough to win from the locals by a score of 3 to 2. Yingling twirled well, but his support was ragged. The game was a poorly played affair from a fielding viewpoint. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dugey, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
Cather, cf.	4	1	0	0	0
M'ville, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Sc'h't, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1
Gowdy, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Deal, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1
Mann, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Wh'ling, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Hess, 1b.	0	0	0	3	0
C'ch'r, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Strand, p.	1	0	1	0	0
James, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Whitted.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Devore	0	1	0	0	0
Total	34	3	6	26	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
H'rg, ss.	3	0	0	2	7
Tw'bly, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Nich'l, 3b.	4	1	1	1	4
Groh, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
M'lw'z, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
Uhler, cf.	2	1	0	0	0
Larose, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Erwin, c.	3	0	1	6	0
§Yingling.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	2	5	27	17

*Grob out, hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Crutcher in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Whaling in ninth inning.
§Batted for Uhler in seventh inning.
Errors—Cather, Deal, Whaling, Herzog, Niehoff, (2,) Mollwitz, Larose, Erwin.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Strand, Miller. Hits—Off Crutcher, 5 in seven innings; off Strand, none in one inning; off James, none in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Deal. Stolen bases—Dugey, Herzog. Double plays—Herzog, Groh, and Mollwitz; Mollwitz, Herzog, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Crutcher, 1; off Strand, 1; off Yingling, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Crutcher, (Mollwitz.) Struck out—By Crutcher, 2; by Yingling, 6. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

St. Louis Takes Final from Phillies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—St. Louis came from behind in the ninth inning this afternoon and scored three runs, winning the final game of the series with Philadelphia, 5 to 4. In the final session, with one out and Riggert and Miller on bases, Beck tripled, scoring both, and counted himself when Snyder singled. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	2	1	0	0	1
Dres'n, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
Dolan, lf.	3	1	2	2	0
Cruise, cf.	1	1	0	3	0
Wilson, rf.	3	0	1	4	0
Beck, ss.	4	1	1	0	2
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	6	1
Nash, 3b.	2	0	0	2	4
Perritt, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Rig'rt, cf.	3	1	0	3	0
*J. Miller.	1	1	0	0	0
Total	30	5	8	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 2b.	3	1	0	1	3
Pask't, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Beck'r, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Lob'rt, 3b.	3	1	2	2	0
S.Mag'e, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
L'd'r's, 1b.	3	1	0	11	0
Martin, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Killifer, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Mat's'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Rixey, p.	4	0	0	0	4
C'v'th, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	4	25	10

*Batted for Wilson in ninth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Riggert, Byrne, Luderus, Killifer.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hit—Lobert. Three-base hit—Beck. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, Huggins, Lobert. Sacrifice fly—Martin. Stolen bases—Huggins, Dolan, (2,) Lobert, Killifer. Bases on balls—Off Mattison, 1; off Perritt, 4; off Rixey, 2. Struck out—By Mattison, 1; by Perritt, 5; by Rixey, 4. Hits—Off Mattison, 2 in 1 inning; off Rixey, 5 in 7 1-3 innings; off Mayer, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

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CARMEN AND DIDIER TIE.

Motor Cyclists Divide Honors in 10-Mile Contest at Motordrome.

Clarence Carmen and Leon Didier divided the honors in the motor-paced race yesterday afternoon at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, finishing the contest with nine points each. Worthington Mitten was third, with eight points, and George Wiley fourth, with seven points. Didier lost the last heat and the race by allowing Wiley to steal a lead on him that he was unable to make up. Wiley, once in front, set a terrific pace, finishing the heat in 12:23. The race was run in three heats at ten miles each.

Thirty-five amateurs started in the five-mile handicap, only three riders failing to finish. Alfred O. Lake (90 yards) was home first by a length in 10:58 4-5. Jerry Nunziata (120 yards) was second and Albert Krushel (50 yards) third.

The Australian pursuit race was run in five heats at one-third of a mile each. The qualifiers drew for their handicap positions. The race finished between Albert Krushel (55 yards) and Gus Wohlrab (110 yards,) the latter puncturing a tire after traveling five and one-third miles, Krushel taking first honors and Wohlrab second prize.

Martin Kessler allowed George Mercier and Bert Sayer a lap each in the five-mile event, finishing first in 8:22 2-5. Mercier was second and Sayer third.

A thirty-mile motor-paced race will be the feature next Wednesday night, the starters being Mitten, Lawrence, Bedell, and Drobach.

Cyclists in Time Trials.

The second unpaced time trials for the Valentine Trophy were held yesterday over the Pelham Bay Park course, under the auspices of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association. The racing conditions were excellent, and as a result fast time was made. The winner of the first trial, who was absent, but he will compete against the winner of yesterday's trials on Sunday next. In the trials, which are closed to members of the club, Bert Baker made the best time of 2:06 3-5. He was closely followed by William Bugglyn, who was 4-5 of a second slower than the winner. The times follow:

Bert Baker, 2:08 3-5; William Bugglyn, 2:09 1-5; I. Taub, 2:14; Benjamin Boyes, 2:17; Joseph Naphthal, 2:18 3-5; Alex Palme, 2:20; A. R. Jacobson, 2:20 2-5; L. Hardy, 2:30 4-5; John Boyes, 2:22; S. Whitman, 2:23 2-5; H. Wolfson, 2:30 4-5; L. Hyland, 2:40; C. H. Segal, 2:41 2-5.

Silverstein Wins Two-Mile Run.

S. Silverstein, starting from scratch, won the two-mile run, the feature of the members' games of the Sheridan Athletic Club yesterday at the Brooklyn Athletic Field. Silverstein was hard pressed in the final stages of the run by P. Blum, who started with the fifty-yard mark. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. Loeb, (8 yards;) D. Politzer, (scratch,) second; M. Eisenberg, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Eisenberg, (scratch;) M. Loeb, (5 yards,) second; M. Greenburg, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:25.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by M. Pendleton; Z. Hoffman, second; R. Harris, third. Time—1:15.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Silverstein, (scratch;) P. Blum, (50 yards,) second; R. Harris, (300 yards,) third. Time—14:08.

Notes of the Boxers.

Battling Levinsky and Dan (Porky) Flynn will feature the weekly entertainment of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night with a ten-round bout. In the other ten-round bout Frankie Mack of Boston will clash with Tommy Moore of Providence. The semi-windup of six rounds will be between Young Joe Mathews and Jimmy Brennan.

Young Drummis of Jersey City and Willie Jones of Brooklyn have been booked for the windup tomorrow night at the Rockaway Beach A. C., and the winner will be matched with a good boxer for the following show.

At the New Polo A. A. on Friday night three ten-round bouts are scheduled, and some good boxing should be witnessed. In the first bout Johnny (Kid) Alberts will face Bull Cassidy of the west side. The semi-final will bring together Willie Doyle of the Bronx and P. Clark of Brooklyn. The curtain-raiser will show Tommy Roach and Dummy Burns in action.

Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn lightweight, will try conclusions with Young Gradwell of Newark at the Far Rockaway Club on Friday night. The other ten-round contest will be between Battling Lahn and Mike Rosen.

McGoorty to Box Carpentier.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 19.—Eddie McGoorty, the American pugilist, has accepted an offer cabled him from London to fight Georges Carpentier in London in October for a purse of $10,000.

Welling and "Sapper" O'Neill Draw.

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 19.—The twenty-round fight today between the American, Joe Welling, and the Englishman, "Sapper" O'Neill, ended in a draw.

Billy Gilbert's Baseball School.

Billy Gilbert, the old Giant second baseman, is planning to open a baseball school of instruction at West End Oval, Bath Beach, and already he has interested a number of promising young players in the project. Gilbert's school will be something the same as Charley Carr's Baseball College at San Antonio. Gilbert will have the aid of veteran players as instructors, and will endeavor to prepare the best of the "semi-pros" for duty in the big leagues. The former Giant is being encouraged in his plan by Manager McGraw and several other big league managers. Gilbert's pupils will have practical experience in games every week at West End Oval. Yesterday Gilbert played second base for the All-Stars against the West Ends, and showed that he has not forgotten how to play the game. The All-Stars won, 4 to 1.

Giant Substitutes Beat Bellaire.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 19.—The substitute players of the New York National League Club had little trouble defeating the local independent team today 7 to 4. Mathews, who relieved Bruhn after the first inning, held the visitors to six hits. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	11	7
Bellaire	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	8

Batteries—Schupp, Schauer, and Johnson; Bruhn, Mathews, and Vanaman.

Cleveland Gets Georgetown Player.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Billy Martin, Georgetown University shortstop, has signed a contract with the Cleveland Americans. He will join the Cleveland team in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 8; Kansas City, 7.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Baltimore, 8; Newark, 7.
Newark, 4; Baltimore, 2.
Montreal, 5; Rochester, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	48	32	.600
Detroit	47	38	.553
Washington	44	38	.536
Boston	45	40	.529
Chicago	43	40	.518
St. Louis	42	40	.512
New York	32	47	.405
Cleveland	28	54	.341

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	46	32	.590
Chicago	46	37	.554
St. Louis	45	40	.529
Cincinnati	39	43	.476
Philadelphia	37	41	.474
Brooklyn	35	41	.461
Boston	36	43	.456
Pittsburgh	35	42	.455

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	48	33	.593
Indianapolis	45	34	.570
Baltimore	44	37	.543
Brooklyn	41	35	.539
Buffalo	39	36	.520
Kansas City	37	47	.440
St. Louis	35	48	.422
Pittsburgh	31	47	.397

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	54	31	.635
Rochester	48	35	.578
Buffalo	48	36	.571
Providence	46	36	.561
Newark	38	41	.481
Toronto	39	43	.476
Montreal	30	53	.361
Jersey City	27	55	.329

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York, (2 games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Baltimore.
Newark at Providence.
Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.

NO-HIT GAME FOR CUBAN.

Acosta Pitches Clever Game for Long Branch Against St. Louis Browns.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 19.—Jose Acosta, the youthful Cuban twirler of the local team shut out the St. Louis Americans here today without a run or hit, Long Branch winning by the score of 3 to 0. Acosta pitched a truly remarkable game, only two of the Browns getting on the paths and only one reaching second base. His conrol was perfect, he did not issue a pass and only twelve bad balls were called on him during the entire game. He had five strikeouts to his credit. This is the third big league game Acosta has won, having beaten the Browns once before and also the Giants. Score by innings:

Long Branch	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3	10	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	0	0

Batteries—Acosta and Jiminez; Hoch and Jenkins.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Kaiserling of Indianapolis held St. Louis to a lone single by Kommers in the fourth inning this afternoon while his teammates pounded Groom hard in the same inning and tallied three runs. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3	5	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	1	2

Batteries—Kaiserling and Rariden; Groom and Chapman.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—Chicago bunched hits in the fifth inning, scoring five runs, and won an 8 to 7 victory today. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	—8	13	0
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	—7	11	1

Batteries—Prendergast, Brennan, Hendrix, and Wilson; Harris, Adams, and Easterly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—8	11	3
Newark	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	3	0—7	10	3

Batteries—Burns, Russell, and McAvoy; Curtis, Schacht, Smith, and Wheat.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	6	4
Newark	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4	7	3

Batteries—Cottrell and McAvoy; Lee and Heckinger.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4	9	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	7	0

Batteries—Oldham and Onslow; Williams, Burr, and Tyler.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2—4	7	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5	8	1

Batteries—Hoff and Williams; Dowd and Howley.

Major League Record for Week.

The record in each league of games played, won, and lost with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
New York	7	4	3	34	62	12	47
Chicago	6	4	2	26	46	14	45
St. Louis	7	4	3	37	74	10	58
Cincinnati	6	2	4	21	51	9	34
Philadelphia	7	3	4	33	65	11	46
Brooklyn	5	2	3	16	37	12	33
Pittsburgh	6	2	4	18	53	7	51
Boston	6	4	2	32	66	10	51

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
Philadelphia	3	3	0	19	27	7	21
*Detroit	6	3	2	16	41	9	43
*Washington	6	2	3	12	38	14	37
Boston	6	2	2	20	46	8	48
Chicago	7	2	5	15	54	15	51
St. Louis	2	0	2	6	13	3	11
New York	6	4	2	18	40	10	44
Cleveland	6	2	4	9	30	9	31

*Tie game Wednesday, July 15.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.
At Utica—Albany, 4; Utica, 2. Albany, 11; Utica, 6.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Scranton, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
At Syracuse—Troy, 5; Syracuse, 3.

Eastern Association.
At Waterbury—New London, 6; Waterbury, 4.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 4; Springfield, 0.
At New Haven—Pittsfield, 9; New Haven, 8.

American Association.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
Cleveland, 9; Milwaukee, 2.
At Columbus—St. Paul, 8; Columbus, 5.
St. Paul, 7; Columbus, 5.
At Louisville—Louisville, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
Louisville, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
At Indianapolis—Kansas City, 9; Indianapolis, 1. Indianapolis, 8; Kansas City, 6.

Southern League.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 3; Chattanooga, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 6; Birmingham, 1.
At Mobile—Atlanta, 1; Mobile, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Memphis, 1. Memphis, 11; New Orleans, 5.

WILLIAMS CAPTURES CUP AT SEABRIGHT

International Tennis Player Defeats Pell, 3 Sets to 2, for Achelis Trophy.

With the victory of R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, in the challenge round for the Achelis Cup yesterday, on the turf courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, the best tournament for the Davis Cup tennis team was brought to a close. Williams, as the challenger, was required to play the full limit of five sets to beat Theodore R. Pell, the holder, in one of the most interesting matches of the tournament. The score was 6—4, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

While the result was anticipated, owing to the splendid form displayed by the winner in the previous rounds, it was hardly expected that Pell would extend the internationalist to the limit. A big gallery witnessed the closing match, which was full of thrills from start to finish.

The success of Williams makes his position on the Davis Cup team, an almost certainty. He is now nearly at the top of his game, and his success in both the Westchester and Seabright tournaments has very much encouraged the members of the International Committee on Management, who carefully watched the play of the contestants during the tournament.

Williams had a hard fight to win the first set, and when Pell annexed the second and third matters looked none too bright for the Philadelphian. The latter, however, rallied, and by a brilliant display succeeded in pulling the match out of the fire.

The opposing players engaged in a base line duel in the first threet sets. At long range playing Pell, once he had settled into his game, surprised the spectators by outplaying Williams. His strokes were decidedly superior and his strategy often had the Davis Cup man wide of the spot through which Pell shot the ball.

Williams, when he realized that he was two sets down, deserted the base line for the net. He put more sting into his stroke and rarely played the ball other than on the volley. Pell found it impossible to pass Williams, and when he attempted to meet him at the volleying game he got the worst of it. The rallies were swiftly played, but Pell was always trailing, despite his stubborn resistance.

At the close of the match Maurice E. McLoughlin and the other players from California left for Boston to take part in the tournament at Longwood this week, which begins today. The summary:

Achelis Cup, Men's Singles, Challenge Round. —R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Theodore R. Pell, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

TENNIS PLAYERS REST.

Australasians and Canadians to Begin Active Practice Today.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—This was a day of rest for the tennis players from other climes who are guests at the Onwentsia Club at Lake Forest, where the Davis Cup preliminary between Australasia and Canada will be played on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The members of the two teams were guests of The Saddle and Cycle Club on the North Shore, where the warm day was spent as comfortably as possible.

The four members of the Australasian team, bronzed by their play in the all-England tournament at Wimbledon, arrived here Saturday and immediately went to Onwentsia. To acquaint themselves with the courts and limber up their muscles, Norman E. Brookes, captain, and Anthony Wilding engaged Stanley N. Doust and A. W. Dunlap in a four-game set of doubles. The result was a draw. No Effort was made to speed up, but the layoff of six days on the water and one day on the train apparently had not interfered with the game of the invaders.

It was the first time Brookes and Wilding, generally regarded as the world's greatest tennis players, had played in the United States. Brookes' net work and the length of his drives impressed favorably the large gallery. Wilding also was a power with his smashes. Doust and Dunlap showed nearly as much finish as their two more famous team mates.

It was the first time the Australasians had played with the official American tennis ball, but after the match they said the change would not bother them.

The Davis Cup contenders will have three more days of practice, and as all are reported in excellent condition only light work will be the programme. Schwenger and Powell, the Canadian pair who probably will oppose Brookes and Wilding in the doubles Friday, have been practicing with their partners, Mayes and Sherwell, for several days.

Voshell Wins McLoughlin Bowl.

UTICA, N. Y., July 19.—S. Howard Voshell of the Borough Park Tennis Club, Brooklyn, defeated E. H. Whitney of Boston, the Harvard star, for the $1,000 McLoughlin bowl at the Central New York championship tennis tournament here yesterday. The match was played for the best three sets out of five. The scores were 6—7, 7—9, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Marie Wagner of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hill, L. I., won the women's championship of New York State by defeating Miss Clare Cassell of the same place, by the score of 1—6, 6—3, 7—5. Miss Wagner and Miss Cassell also defeated Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss E. Moore in the finals of the women's doubles.

WOOD BEATS BASSFORD.

Fast Tennis in Second Day's Play on Siwanoy Courts.

With eight courts in operation considerable progress was made in the second day's playing of the open tennis tournament of the Siwanoy Country Club at Mt. Vernon yesterday, when the players were at their best. There was an unusually good turnout of metropolitan players and a big gallery watched the work of the racquet wielders until sundown.

A. Ostendorf qualified for the third round by a victory over R. Wilson, 6—4, 6—0. E. G. Littell also qualified for the third round through a hard-fought and well-earned victory over E. A. Walz, Jr., after three hard sets, two of which went to deuce for a decision. The summaries:

Siwanoy Country Club, Men's Open Singles. —First Round—H. D. Fisher defeated L. Morange, 6—0, 6—2.
Second Round—Paul Mead defeated H. N. Balch by default; M. E. Fox, Jr., defeated J. Steinkampf by default; E. Herts defeated J. H. Hills by default; A. Ostendorf defeated R. Wilson, 6—4, 6—0; J. O'Neale defeated A. N. Ferris, 6—2, 6—2; G. B. Pegram defeated S. Treat, 6—3, 6—3; Dr. F. Echeverria defeated E. M. Hobart, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; George S. Grossbeck defeated H. M. Wolfe, 6—0, 6—2; W. H. Wood defeated E. F. Leo, 8—6, 6—2.
Third Round—W. Halsey Wood defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 8—6, 6—2, 6—4; E. G. Littell defeated E. A. Walz, Jr., 9—7, 4—6, 7—5; E. Herts defeated H. W. Weber, 6—0, 6—4; A. Ostendorf defeated R. Wilson, 6—4, 6—0; George S. Grossbeck defeated G. B. Leech, 6—1, 6—1.

LONGWOOD CUP ENTRIES.

Eighty-six Leading Tennis Players Will Compete for Trophy.

BOSTON, July 19.—The lawn tennis centre of the country shifts this week to the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Eighty-six players, including all but one of the ten of first rank, and all but three of the second group of ten are entered in the twenty-fourth competition for the classic Longwood cup, which has long been regarded as second only in importance to the championship title at Newport. Play will begin tomorrow morning.

The winner of the Longwood tournament must meet W. M. Johnston, one of the young California stars, who won a leg on the present cup through the default of Maurice E. McLoughlin. The latter was then in England at the forefront of the successful Davis cup team. McLoughlin is seeking another leg on the cup this year. With him are entered R. Norris Williams, 2d, the internationalist; William J. Clothier, former national champion; Theodore R. Pell of New York; Nat W. Niles; Wallace F. Johnson, member of last year's Davis cup team; Gustav F. Touchard of New York; George Peabody Gardner, Jr., William A. Larned, seven times national champion; Fred B. Alexander, R. D. Cole, and Karl H. Behr, former internationalists; the latest California sensation, Elis Fottrell, and R. Lindsay Murray, and T. C. Bundy, holder with McLoughlin of the doubles title. The only member missing of the first ten ranking players of the country is C. Strachan, who is playing in Chicago.

Grand Circuit Opens Today.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Many prominent trotters and pacers are here for the opening of the 1914 season of the Grand Circuit, and the word will be given at North Randall tomorrow afternoon which will call them to action. Indications point to a successful meeting. The track is in excellent condition, and some of the horse owners and drivers predict that turf history will be made. The races start at 2 o'clock and continue through to Friday, in case rain causes postponements the meeting will be carried over to Saturday. Thirty thousand dollars will be the aggregate of prizes for which the horses will compete in some twenty events.

F. A. M. Convention Closes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—The race meet in connection with the convention of the F. A. M. closed this afternoon. In the

FOUR SWIM FROM BATTERY TO 'HOOK'

This Feat Accomplished Only Once Before by a Crack Swimmer.

GEORGE R. MEEHAN WINS

Boston Man's Time, 7 Hours 18 Minutes—Richards Duplicates Former Feat and Gets Second Place.

The feat of swimming from the Battery to Sandy Hook, which had never before been authentically accomplished except by Samuel Richards, the Boston long-distance swimmer, who succeeded in 1913 after many others had attempted it and failed during the preceding thirty years or more, was performed in a single day by four of the thirty-one swimmers who started in The New York Tribune's Marathon Swim yesterday. George R. Meehan, who won, arrived at Sandy Hook in 7 hours 18 minutes, which is a record for the course, which aproximates twenty-two miles. As the crow flies, the distance is only seventeen miles, but the course which the swimmers were obliged to follow because of the tide made them travel at least five miles additional.

Yesterday's race is considered the most remarkable competitive swimming event of its kind ever held. That four swimmers should perform this feat in a single race, when crack swimmers had failed to accomplish it for years and years, astounded swimming experts.

Before the race most of the experts expressed doubts as to any one finishing at all. For many years the swim from the Battery to Sandy Hook has been the mark that all crack swimmers have aimed at. The feat has been considered on a par with the swim across the English Channel. But more have attempted the American classic, probably because it appeared easier.

Samuel Richards, who was the first ever to cover this course, did it for the second time yesterday and came in second to Meehan, with Walter Dunn, another Boston man, third, and Charles Durborow, the Philadelphia crack, fourth. They were the only ones to finish.

The times of the four who finished, in hours, minutes, and seconds, follow:

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
George R. Meehan, Boston	7	16	0
Samuel Richards, Boston	8	19	0
Walter Dunn, Boston	8	19	20
Charles Durborow, Philadelphia	8	46	0

Dunn Spurts at Finish.

As may be seen from the table, Richards and Dunn finished but twenty seconds apart. There was hardly ten feet between them at the finish. Dunn, who is a comparatively unknown swimmer, had followed Richards throughout the race. As they approached the Hook, Richards was about fifty yards ahead of the other Boston man. Although tired and almost exhausted by the twenty-two-mile swim, Dunn mustered up the remnants of his strength and made a gallant spurt, which brought him within a few yards of Richards. He used the "crawl" stroke and swam as if he was just starting out on a sprint instead of finishing a marathon. Richards also speeded up when he discovered that Dunn was trying to pass him, and by the barest margin managed to retain his lead.

Both Dunn and Richards thought they were fighting for first place, as they were not aware that Meehan had already finished. Durborow, the other man to finish, also thought when he reached the Hook that he was the first man to arrive. The swimmers had been spread out so widely during the swim that they were not able to keep track of one another. Richards had he known that Meehan was ahead of him, might have made considerably better time, as he was in good condition at the finish.

Richards's time when he swam from the Battery to the Hook on Sept. 14, 1913, was 8 hours 12 minutes. His time yesterday was but seven minutes slower than on that ocasion. Meehan bettered Richards's record by fifty-six minutes.

Richards's swim in 1913 is the only one that is accepted as authentic for this course, although it has been claimed that Capt. Alfred R. Brown of the Flushing Life Saving Corps also performed the feat. Brown's time was claimed to be 13 hours 14 minutes, but his performance has never been given general credence.

Meehan Went with the Tide.

Meehan made the entire distance practically on one tide. For a short time at the start the tide swept partly across the swimmers' course, but Meehan had the tide with him practically all the rest of the way. Meehan arrived just about as the tide was changing, and the three others who finished behind him were forced to fight against the tide for some distance, which accounts for the big difference in the times. The fifteen minutes Meehan was actually ahead of Richards was when the latter lost the hour or more difference in their finish times as a result of the changing tide. Meehan was in New York for about a week before the race, with his pilot, and made a thorough examination of the course. He put this knowledge to good use and made the best possible use of the tide.

Durborow, the fourth man to finish, swam a plucky race. He probably covered a couple of miles more distance than any of the others in the race, as he was carried out of his course by the tide in the early part of the race. He kept at it, however, thinking that all the others had been taken out of the water exhausted, and was keenly disappointed upon arriving at the Hook to find that three others had reached there ahead of him.

Meehan, who won, was in such good physical condition at the end that he hopped into the rowboat which had accompanied him and rowed out to the officials' boat with a broad grin on his face. "Bully!" was his answer to the question of how he felt.

Fred H. James, who will be 50 years old next month, was not only the oldest man in the swim, but he was the only New Yorker who came anywhere near finishing. James, who lives at 706 West 179th Street, has been in many long distance swims, but never in one as long as that of yesterday. He was within half a mile of the Hook and was second to Meehan when he was forced to give up and leave the water. The tide had started to turn and he felt that with the tide partly against him he would not be able to finish. He covered the 21½ miles in 7 hours 20 minutes. If he had been able to finish he would undoubtedly have taken second place. So much for the oldest contestant.

The youngest swimmer was Edward Snyder, a 18-year-old Brooklyn lad. The committee in charge of the race didn't want to let Snyder start, but he insisted, and his father, who went in the rowboat which followed, was willing, so he was permitted to go. The lad went about 11 miles before he gave up, and was taken out of the water.

George E. Esselborn, the former High School of Commerce swimmer, was up among the leaders and within a couple of miles of the Hook when he was taken out of the water. Esselborn was taken with a cramp in the stomach and kicked around to overcome it. He went under water and the inspector in the rowboat following him, thinking he was in danger, jumped into the water and pulled him out. Esselborn had got rid of the cramp, but even though he was pulled out of the water against his will he had to be disqualified.

August Wise of Boston went twenty miles and J. P. Stoner of Norristown twenty-one miles before they gave up.

Esselborn Is Disqualified.

Esselborn had led in the race a great part of the way, until he was finally passed by Meehan about ten miles out. From that place onward, Meehan maintained the lead and gradually widened the distance between himself and the others until he was practically by himself. He used an overhand stroke most of the distance.

Meehan is 23 years old and weighs 195 pounds, stripped. He has been considered one of the best swimmers about Boston for several years. In 1912 he started in the swim to the Boston Light, but was forced to retire while in the lead because of trouble with his eyes. He has been the three-mile New England champion for the past two years, and expects to defend that title this year.

J. J. Kennedy of Fishkill swam the first thirteen miles on his back in 4:41. This is claimed to be a record. He left the water after completing fourteen miles.

Arthur Stabell of South Norwalk swam for three and one-half hours with a cramp, which prevented him from moving one leg. He was finally forced to leave the water in order to get rid of the cramp.

What Racers Accomplished.

Those who started and the distance they covered, and the length of time in the water were as follows:

Name—	Miles.	Time. H.M.S.
Charles R. Meehan, Boston	22	7:18:00
Samuel Richards, Boston	22	8:19:00
Walter Dunn, Boston	22	8:19:20
C. Durburow, Philadelphia	22	9:40:00
R. J. Boyle, Pittsburgh	7	8:42:00
August Wise, Boston	20	8:00:00
Frank Murphy, Lowell	12	4:45:00
J. D. White, New York	9	5:05:00
P. Frommhold, New York	6	2:28:00
P. Nelson, New York	6	3:28:00
W. H. Halpin, New York	4	2:28:00
F. H. James, New York	21½	7:20:00
A. J. Palenscar, New York	3	1:22:00
E. Snyder, Brooklyn	11	4:55:00
J. H. Costello, Brooklyn	3	1:30:00
J. Murphy, Bronx	1	0:46:00
H. Grieser, Whitestone	8	4:18:00
J. W. Charleston, Staten Island	16	5:05:00
J. J. Kennedy, Fishkill	14	5:14:00
Arthur Stabell, South Norwalk	13	5:00:00
E. J. Bedell, Jersey City	8	4:21:00
J. P. Stoner, Norristown	21	8:00:00
R. W. Dowling, Spring Lake	15	7:23:00
G. E. Esselborn, New York	18	6:40:00

No report was received from the inspectors on the following entrants, who left the water early in the race: Bernard Colwinus, New York; C. R. Schnitman, Nek York; Zoltan Tobias, New York; A. A. Haffner, Brooklyn; Louis Moser, Paterson.

GOULLET LEADS CYCLISTS.

Australian Cyclist Defeats Rutt and Kramer at Newark.

Alfred Goullet, the Australian cyclist, who is now pressing Frank L. Kramer for the American professional championship, defeated both Kramer and Walter Rutt, the world's champion, in a ten-mile tandem paced match race at the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon. Goullet defeated Rutt in a similar race the previous Sunday and the German had requested a return match. Kramer, who made up the field of three yesterday, was forced to quit in the eighth mile, when he lost his pacemakers. Goullet led Rutt across the tape by a length in the fast time of 10:30 3-5.

All the stars came through without mishap in the qualifying heats of the Criterion Stakes, in which $1,000 in prizes is distributed for the riders. Spears was the only one of the top-notchers to fail to get in, figuring in two unfortunate spills. The semi-final heats will be contested on Wednesday night and the final next Sunday afternoon. The summaries:

Two-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by Robert Arnot, Newark; J. Francis, Montclair, second. Time—4:48 4-5.

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Donald McDougall, New York A. C.; William Hanley, San Francisco, second; Fred Weber, Newark, third. Time—2:36 1-5.

One-Third-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, (50 yards;) William Coburn, Newark, (50 yards,) second; Joseph Reeber, Newark, (40 yards,) third. Time—9:36 2-5.

Four-Cornered French Point Race, Professional, two-thirds mile.—Won by Robert Spears, Australia, with 5 points; Frank Cavanagh, Newark, second, with 4 points; Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, third, with 3 points. Time—2:54 2-5.

Three-Mile Post Race, Invitation, Professional.—Tie for first place between Ernie A. Pye, Australia, and Gordon Walker, Australia, with 3 points; Norman Anderson, Denmark, with 4 points, third. Time—5:57.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Fred Weber, Newark, (100 yards;) Thomas Grimni, Irvington, (150 yards,) second; Fred Wolson, Bronx, (215 yards,) third. Time—3:55 2-5.

Three-Cornered Tandem-Paced Match Race.—Ten miles professional, between Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; Walter Rutt, Germany, and Alfred Goullet, Australia.—Won by Goullet; Rutt, second; Kramer did not finish. Time—19:30 3-5.

Ehlers Gets Ducking in Trial Spin.

While making a trial spin on Manhasset Bay yesterday afternoon in the Lame Duck, a miniature but speedy craft of the new duck class of the Port Washington Yacht Club, George Ehlers, who was sailing the boat, was thrown into the water when it turned over. He was rescued by a motor boat. One of a series of ten races among the duck class was scheduled for the afternoon. The whole fleet of ducks of the club, amounting to eighteen, were prepared to start. A heavy wind was blowing from the northwest. Edward V. Willis, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, after the ducking Ehlers received, decided to postpone the race when it was seen that the prospects of the heavy wind subsiding were remote. The race will be decided next week.

STRONG WIND FOR YACHTS.

Surprise Wins Knockabout Class in Jamaica Bay Regatta.

There was a little bit too much wind for the Corinthians of the Jamaica Bay district and as a result the open regatta of the Rockaway Point Yacht Club did not have as many starters as anticipated. A breeze was sweeping across Jamaica Bay from the west, kicking up nasty little seas that made it impossible to race motor boats with any degree of success. However, fourteen craft started and these had plenty of sport.

It is impossible to announce the winners in several of the divisions as the boats raced subject to measurement. However, Surprise won on both actual and corrected time among the knockabouts of Jamaica Bay, and in the cabin cruiser class Grace Irene was the first to finish. Harriat H. had a sailover as did also Little Dream. The other winners included Lillie R, Lillie S, and Thelma. After the races the yachtsmen joined the outing of the Jamaica Bay Motor Boat Club, also held at Rockaway Point.

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BY ORDER OF

BERNARD ROGERS, Assignee,

SOL. J. FREUDENHEIM, Att'y for Assignee.

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LINEN and CLOTH SKIRTS, removed for convenience of sale.

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SAMUEL MARX, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 37 West 38th Street, bet. 5th & 6th Avs., By order of Joseph M. Baum, Assignee, the entire stock and fixtures formerly belonging to D. A. Skinnel Company, (Corporation.)

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JOSEPH M. BAUM, Assignee.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Suite 2126, Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 6911-6912 Barclay.

MILTON M. GOLDSMITH, Atty. for Assignee, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

TAKE NOTICE THAT BY VIRTUE OF A lien or claim held by the undersigned, Georgia-Florida Lumber Company, against the following described property, to wit: Ten (10) shares of the capital stock of the German Savings and Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and fifty (50) shares of the capital stock of the American Structural Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, issued to and standing in the name of Thomas McNally, and now in its possession, it will sell said property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien or claim, through its brokers, Adrian H. Muller & Son, of the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of that day, and apply the proceeds of said sale, after deducting the costs and expenses thereof, to the payment of its lien or claim thereon.

Dated July 13, 1914

GEORGIA-FLORIDA LUMBER CO., by WM. A. PARKE, Treasurer, Lienor.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Whether freight rates are to be advanced or not is a vital question for some of the railroads, and an important one for all, but it has less fundamental importance than the outcome of the crops. There is no way by which bad crops can be made good, but there are perhaps means to which the railroads can resort to counteract the effect of a refusal of any substantial rate increase, if that indeed is to be the outcome of the rate application which has now for many months been under investigation and advisement by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The belief that this decision when at last it is rendered will be disappointing, had a good deal to do with last week's stock market. When the Commerce Commission's report on the investigation of the New Haven was made public last Monday it began to be argued that had the commission intended to do so friendly a thing for the railroads as to grant them a good part of the rate increase for which they asked it would hardly have framed its New Haven report in the terms which were actually used. There may of course have been no justification for the connection which the financial community assumed between the tone of the Commerce Commission's arraignment of the New Haven's former management and its attitude toward the pending rate increase, but be that as it may this inference played a considerable part in shaping the stock market sentiment of the week. New Haven itself became very weak, partly as a result of this report and partly on account of the deadlock in the negotiations for a voluntary dissolution of the New Haven combination with a view to avoiding a Federal suit against the company. Some other stocks for special reasons also became very weak, and their decline was communicated to the list as a whole, notably the Eastern railroads which would be most affected by a refusal of an increase in rates.

It was noteworthy that the industrials for the most part held up better than the railroad shares, and that even among the latter those not directly affected by the pending rate case offered a good deal of resistance to the pressure put upon the market. That pressure did not by any means come exclusively from the sale of long stock. Indeed, such selling, though considerable in volume, seemed to be in the minority. There was undoubtedly a great deal of activity on the part of bear traders, whose work at times during the week was made very apparent. Apart from its reflection of the current views regarding the probable character of the rate decision the stock market very clearly showed that discrimination was under way between the securities of financially strong properties and those whose credit is weak. That is the sort of discrimination which must be expected at a time like this when earnings in a good many directions have been impaired by the decline in trade and by other factors. But if this works to the disadvantage of the least favorably placed securities it likewise, other things being equal, works to the advantage of the securities of strongly entrenched concerns. In its earlier stages this process is manifested in a slower downward movement in those securities less able to encounter adverse conditions rather than in a movement in such securities contrary to the general trend of the market. Later liquidation in the securities of relatively weak properties can and often does continue without preventing recovery in the greater number of issues which are better placed to meet the effects of trade reaction and to profit to the full extent by the upturn in trade when it comes.

The fact was more or less ignored last week that nothing that has happened in any way effects the underlying conditions which had been counted on to bring trade improvement. Foremost among these factors of betterment is the outturn of the crops, and that still promises to be highly satisfactory. Whether or not the railroads obtain an increase in rates, their traffic will be enlarged and their earnings increased by the marketing of the biggest crops in the aggregate that the country has ever harvested, and that has been and is the prospect for this year. A rate increase of substantial proportions was for a long time counted upon as a needed stimulus to manufacturing activity, but more recently the view has prevailed that any increase in the orders of the railroads for equipment and for supplies for new construction work of one kind or another depended more upon an actual increase in the volume of traffic than on a possible advance in the freight rates on the Eastern roads.

If some other way actually exists for meeting the problem with which the railroads are confronted it will be better in the long run for them as well as for the users of transportation that needed readjustments be effected by lowering expenses rather than by increasing the charge for service. But that is a point on which railroad opinion is almost unanimous to the effect that economies sufficient to offset the rise of recent years in expenses are impossible under the conditions which now govern railroad operation. But failure to obtain an increase would at least put a barrier probably for a long time in the way of further wage advances such as those which during the last few years have put increased burdens on the income of the country's railroads. This applies particularly to the Eastern roads, which last year advanced many wages. As a matter of fact, the engineers and some other employes of the Western roads have voted in favor of a strike to enforce their demands for higher wages. A strike is not really feared, however, for the railroad managers appealed to the Federal Board of Mediation, and their good offices have been perforce accepted by the roads' employes. This wage dispute has followed the usual course so far, and there is no reason to anticipate at this time any other outcome than that which has brought other similar disputes in recent years to final settlement, namely, some form of arbitration.

If the fundamental factors bearing on the volume of trade are to progress favorably there will be less reason to look upon the rate decision as a controlling factor in the situation, albeit the refusal of any substantial help would no doubt be a serious matter for at least a certain number of Eastern railroads. If the buying power of a large part of the country is to be greatly increased by bountiful crops, and if, as there is every reason to believe, we shall have a large exportable surplus of grain for which ready buyers will be found abroad because of the shortage of crops in some other countries, forces will be set at work which are bound to exert favorable influence. The progress toward a more satisfactory volume of business will be all the more rapid should it prove that last week's expectations that the rate decision will be unfavorable were unfounded. In other words, the rate decision will be a very important collateral influence, although probably not a controlling one whatever its character. Railroad men do not claim that there are not some roads which can face calmly a refusal of any advance in rates, but the railroad situation as a whole cannot be treated on the basis of the most favored roads. The public needs the best possible service from the weaker as well as from the stronger lines, and the latter should not be denied needed assistance for fear of benefits to a certain few roads which may not really need them. Probably the first effect of a favorable decision would be seen in the attitude of the holders of railroad securities, and specifically in the attitude of investors toward railroad bonds. That is a phase of the matter which in some respects is fully as important as the trade influence which an advance in rates would exert. It would be most unfortunate for the financing of railroad requirements if the impression became deep-seated that the railroads cannot expect any relief through their official regulators.

In the face of the general declines in prices two stocks, for widely different reasons, were rendered conspicuous last week by substantial net gains. One of these, Missouri Pacific, rose on the news of the appointment of four protective committees to represent various classes of its securities. There had been very heavy selling of the stock the previous week in anticipation of a readjustment, and last week's recovery was by way of reaction from the severe pressure to which the stock had previously been subjected. The other of the more active stocks which showed a gain was Union Pacific. The decision of the Court of Appeals of this State upholding the right of the company to distribute its Baltimore & Ohio holdings to its common stockholders, and a later decision to the same effect by the Supreme Court in another State, in which objection to the distribution had been raised, left the way open to the parceling out of the Union Pacific's Baltimore & Ohio holdings among its common stockholders. The actual distribution of these shares is to begin today. This proved a sufficiently favorable influence to bring a gain of two points in Union Pacific. Money was firmer for a time, but became easier at the week's close. This reaction was followed by the publication of a very favorable bank statement in which was shown a large gain in cash and an increase of more than $14,500,000 in surplus reserve, bringing it above $22,000,000.

LONDON IN SUSPENSE.

Ulster Uncertainty Halts Trading, but Prices Remain Steady.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—The critical stage of the Ulster negotiations, and the postponement of the King's departure from London, kept the market in suspense last week, but uncertainty whether the facts indicated a settlement or a rupture of the negotiations held prices steady. The gilt-edged market was inactive. British railway issues were firm and mining stocks quiet.

The market for American issues was dull, owing to the impending rate decision. Mexican issues were steady, although it is hardly thought here that the passing of the Provisional Presidency from Gen. Huerta to Señor Carbajal makes much real difference in the situation.

Chancellor Lloyd George at a bankers' dinner said trade was slackening, but that there were no signs of a serious decline.

PRICES DOWN IN BERLIN.

Austro-Servian Difficulty One of the Most Unfavorable Factors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—Another week of political uncertainty has had its natural effect upon a nervous Boerse. Saturday found the whole list below the level of the week before, despite a slight advance in the market on Thursday. Securities whose prices depend more or less upon events at Vienna suffered heavily on account of the continued uneasiness over the differences between Austria and Servia. The activity of Greece in Epirus was another unfavorable factor. Canadian Pacific closed at a net loss of 5¼ points for the week, and Baltimore & Ohio was down 6¼ points.

The hopeful views attributed to Secretary McAdoo had a momentarily stimulating effect upon American shares, but this was overcome by the disclosures in the Interstate Commerce Commission's report of its investigation into the affairs of the New Haven. This report produced a decidedly unfavorable effect upon sentiment. Traders here are still skeptical of any change for the better having taken place in conditions in the United States.

Those interested in operations on the Boerse are taking consolation from the fact that the prices of German securities are being better maintained than those of foreign issues. Owing to the ease in money, the banks have been considering reducing the interest allowed on deposits.

MOVING RECORDS TO BRONX.

Register Sending Legal Documents There from Manhattan.

Numerous libers and indices will be transferred from the office of the Register in Manhattan to the office of Register Polak in Bronx County beginning today. As a large part of the records is not yet ready for transfer, Register Polak has made out a list of those to be found in Manhattan and the Bronx, respectively, and this will prevent confusion for lawyers and others who may have searches to make.

Every conveyance, mortgage, or discharge recorded up to 1874, when the Bronx was part of Westchester County, will be transferred to the Bronx Register's office within the next two months. Conveyances, mortgages, &c., between 1874 and 1890 filed in Manhattan for Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, are now being copied in the office of the Register. They will have to be compared and certified. Conveyances and mortgages, &c., filed between 1890 and 1913, comprising the Marble Hill section, will be ready for transfer in about two months.

LUMBER IN PHILIPPINES.

Report Shows There Are 60,000 Square Miles of Forest.

According to a report on the lumbering industries of the Philippines, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, there are some 60,000 square miles of timber in the Philippines, of which two-thirds is virgin forest. It is shown that the commercial output of lumber has been increasing steadily. It practically quadrupled in the last seven years, and amounted to more than 112,000,000 board feet in 1913.

Although the hardwood products of the Philippine forests rank with the best in the world for cabinetwork, construction, and various uses in which durability is an essential factor, little of the yearly output has reached the outside world, as the home demand is more than sufficient to absorb the whole present supply. The industry is capable of great expansion, according to those now engaged in the business.

The Directory of Forestry estimated the amount of timber that could be removed annually without diminishing the productivity of the forests at ten times the present output. Capital is the principal factor necessary to develop the industry.

American sawmill and woodworking machinery will find a promising market as the lumbering industry develops, according to the publication. In general the American machinery so far used has been well liked, and nearly all sawmill and woodworking machinery now imported comes from the United States. About the same kind of equipment for sawmills as is used in the United States is in demand, but bandsaws and solid-tooth circular saws, although more efficient, can be used but little because of the class of labor available and the difficulty of making repairs.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 13	86⅝	85⅞
July 14	86¼	85½
July 15	86⅝	86¼
July 16	87⅛	86¾
July 17	87⅜	87
July 18	87⅞	87⅛
Week's range	87⅜	85½

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 13	78⅜	77¼	78	77	81	80
July 14	77⅞	76⅝	77⅜	76½	80¾	79⅝
July 15	78⅜	77¼	77⅞	77¼	80⅝	80¼
July 16	79⅜	77⅞	78⅞	77⅝	81⅞	80⅜
July 17	79⅛	78¼	79⅛	78¼	82⅜	81¼
July 18	79¼	79¼	79⅝	78⅝	82½	81⅝
Week's range	79⅜	76⅝	79⅝	76½	82½	79⅝

CORN.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 13	70⅜	69½	68¾	67¾	59	57¼
July 14	69⅝	68¾	67⅝	66¼	57¾	56¼
July 15	69⅝	69¼	67⅝	66⅝	57¼	56⅝
July 16	70⅛	69¼	66¾	66¼	56¾	56⅜
July 17	70¼	69⅜	67¼	66¼	56½	56
July 18	70⅛	69⅜	67¼	66⅜	56½	55⅞
Week's range	70⅜	68¾	68¾	66¼	59	55⅞

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 13	39½	37⅛	36¼	35¼	37⅜	36⅜
July 14	37⅜	36½	35¼	34½	36⅜	35⅛
July 15	36⅞	36⅜	35⅛	34⅝	36⅛	35¼
July 16	37	36⅛	35⅜	34½	36⅛	35⅛
July 17	37⅛	36⅜	35¼	34⅜	36½	36⅛
July 18	36⅜	36⅛	35	34⅜	36¼	36⅛
Week's range	39½	36⅛	36¼	34⅜	37⅜	35

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 13	10.35	10.25	10.40	10.35
July 14	10.27	10.25	10.40	10.37
July 15	10.37	10.27	10.42	10.40
July 16	10.45	10.37	10.47	10.40
July 17	....	....	10.47	10.40
July 18	....	....	10.37	10.30
Week's range	10.45	10.25	10.47	10.30

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 13	....	....	12.02	11.97
July 14	....	....	11.95	11.92
July 15	12.02	11.95	11.97	11.90
July 16	12.00	11.97	11.60	11.57
July 17	....	....	12.10	12.00
July 18	12.20	12.20	12.07	12.00
Week's range	12.20	11.95	12.10	11.57

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 13	....	....	20.95	20.85
July 14	....	....	20.95	20.87
July 15	22.87	22.87	21.17	20.90
July 16	....	....	21.50	21.10
July 17	....	....	21.45	21.27
July 18	....	....	21.22	21.19
Week's range	22.87	22.87	21.45	20.85

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 13	12.58	12.40	12.48	12.32	12.60	12.50
July 14	12.44	12.34	12.37	12.22	12.53	12.40
July 15	12.46	12.25	12.35	12.11	12.53	12.31
July 16	12.27	12.18	12.18	12.04	12.36	12.20
July 17	12.36	12.25	12.23	12.13	12.40	12.27
July 18	12.38	12.32	12.19	12.03	12.37	12.26
Week's range	12.58	12.18	12.43	12.04	12.60	12.20

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair in the interior, cloudy on the coast Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate n. winds.

Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., and La.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues., moderate s. winds.

West. Tex.—Cloudy Mon., probably showers in extreme w. Tues.; fair.

Utah—Fair in n., local showers in s. Mon. Tues.; fair.

Okla., S. Dak., Neb., Ark., Mo., Tenn., Ky., and Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer; light variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; light variable winds.

Lower Mich. and Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; light to moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich. and Minn.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues., fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues., fair; cooler in w.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Every event in the world's history day by day in The New York Times Index. Saves time and trouble involved in searching newspaper files. Published quarterly. July number out shortly. $3 a year—single copies $2. The New York Times Index. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

ACCIDENT AWARDS BEGIN.

Workmen's Compensation Commission Holds First Hearing Today.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission will commence this week the distribution of compensation for accidents that have occurred since the act went into effect on July 1. Today it begins the first of its hearings at its New York office, at which awards will be made. The sessions of the Commission will be held daily throughout the year.

Among the claims to be considered at the first hearing are thirty-two death cases. A large proportion of these death claims come from New York City, while others arose in Albany, Cohoes, Rochester, Newton Falls, and Randolph.

In these cases, if proper proof is made, the widows will receive 30 per cent. of the average earnings of their husbands, not to exceed $50 per month, during life, unless they remarry, while the children will each receive until 18 years of age 10 per cent. of the father's wages, not to exceed $10 a month, unless the father did not leave a widow, in which case they will each receive $15 a month. This is subject to the provision that in no case can the total amount exceed two-thirds of the decedent's wages.

It is estimated that the new method of having these cases disposed of will reduce the trial work in the courts about one-third. This will mean a saving to the counties of one-third of the cost of jurors' fees, with other savings in court expenses.

TRUST COMPANY REPORTS.

Large Increase in Deposits Shown by 79 Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 19.—The seventy-nine trust companies reporting to the State Banking Department on June 30 held $6,677,230 less specie than the eighty-one trust companies reporting on March 2 held. Deposits increased $122,628,410.

Loans and discounts secured by other collateral showed an increase of $71,879,427.

The surplus was smaller by $10,662,721, while the amount due to depositors was larger by $71,820,514.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call. Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
July 13	2%	2½@2⅝	2¾@2¾	4 @4½
July 14	2 @2¼	2½@2⅝	2¾@3¼	4 @4½
July 15	2 @3	2½@3	2¾@3	3½@4
July 16	2 @2½	2½@3	3 @3½	4 @4½
July 17	2 @2½	2½@2¾	2¾@3¼	4 @4½
Week's Range—				
High	3	3	3½	4½
Low	2	2½	2¾	3¾
Same Week Last Year—				
High	2½	4½	5	6
Low	2	4	4½	6
Year to Date—				
High	10	4½	4¾	4¾
Low	1½	2	2¼	2¾
Same Period Last Year—				
High	7	5¾	6	6
Low	2	1⅞	3½	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATES.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
July 13	2½	2½@2¾	2½	2½
July 14	2½	2½@2¾	2½	2½
July 15	2½	2½@2¾	2½	2½
July 16	2½	2½@2 3-16	2½	2½
July 17	2½	2½@2 3-16	2½	2½
July 18	2 3-16	2¼@2 3-16	2¼	2½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 12, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	3½	Feb. 19, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 8, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	3	July 9, 1914
Bank of Bombay	3	June 25, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand— High.	Demand— Low.	Demand— Close.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
July 13	$4.8750	$4.8740	$4.8745	$4.8550	$4.8730
July 14	4.8725	4.8725	4.8730	4.8550	4.8760
July 15	4.8715	4.8710	4.8715	4.8550	4.8750
July 16	4.8715	4.8705	4.8705	4.85	4.8745
July 17	4.8710	4.8690	4.8690	4.85	4.8725
July 18	4.8690	4.8690	4.8690	4.85	4.8725
Range for Week—					
High	4.8780		4.8550		4.8780
Low	4.8690		4.85		4.8723
Same Week Last Year—					
High	4.8690		4.8225		4.8735
Low	4.8645		4.8295		4.8080
From Jan. 1—					
High	4.8910		4.8650		4.8940
Low	4.8636		4.82		4.8555
Same Period Last Year—					
High	4.88		4.8380		4.8870
Low	4.8570		4.8155		4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 13	Par	*10c	*10c	†30c
July 14	Par	*5c	†20c	†30c
July 15	Par	*5c	†20c	†30c
July 16	Par	†5c	†30c	†50c
July 17	Par	Par	†20c	†30c
July 18	Par	†5c	†20c	†50c

*Discount. †Premium.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Paris. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.	Gold Premium. Madrid.	Lisbon.
July 13	25	18½	20 49½	3.45	17.00
July 14	25	18½	20 50	3.46	17.00
July 15	25	18½	20 49	3.75	17.00
July 16	25	17½	20 49	3.50	17.30
July 17	25	16½	20 49½	3.60	16.00
July 18	25	16½	20 49½	3.75	16.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
July 13	77 9	76 4½	25 11-16
July 14	77 9	76 4½	25 7-16
July 15	77 9	76 4½	25¾
July 16	77 9	76 4½	25¾
July 17	77 9	76 4½	25 1-16
July 18	77 9	76 4½	25 1-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp.3s.	Rus. 4s.
July 13	75⅝	82f 92½c	76½	86¼
July 14	75 11-16	82f 92½c	75⅝	86¼
July 15	75¾	82f 92½c	75¾	86½
July 16	75 11-16	82f 95c	75¾	86
July 17	75⅝	82f 87½c	75½	86
July 18	75 11-16	82f 87½c	75	86

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 815 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,413. BICYCLES.—A firm of importers desires to receive catalogues on bicycles together with prices and discounts.

13,414. SMALL TIMBER FRAMES.—A business firm in the United Kingdom desires to purchase small timber frames about 12 inches square, mitred at the corners, and made of a suitable type of whitewood or other close grained wood. The firm also wants to buy poles 4 feet long, 8 inches in diameter, turned, and finished ready for polishing.

13,415. FELT SHOE PEGS, AND LASTS.—A European shoe mfr., who is also an import agent in all articles connected with the trade, wishes to hear from exporters of felt shoe pegs, (iron or steel,) and lasts.

13,416. OLD METAL.—A firm in the Levant having large quantities of old metal, such as copper and copper mixed with zinc, in tons of from 90 to 100 pounds, desires to correspond with Am. firms interested in purchasing such metals.

13,417. JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.—A business man who has recently opened a general importing business in the Near East is desirous of getting in touch with Am. mfrs. of jewelry, silverware, clocks, watches, &c.

13,418. MOTORCYCLES.—An officer in a European country is in the market for a high-grade motor cycle of Am. mfr. Catalogues and printed matter, in German or French, should be forwarded directly to the officer in question. It is intended to use the machine in motor cycle contests, so that the prospects for additional sales would seem to be promising.

13,419. FELT COVERING FOR IRON PIPES.—A member of a foreign business firm would like to receive catalogues from Am. mfrs. of felt materials for use around iron pipes.

13,420. PETROLEUM AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.—A French firm is desirous of making connections with an Am. exporter of petroleum and kindred products with a view to obtaining the French agency.

13,421. SHOES, LEATHER, ENGINES, TOOLS, MOTOR CARS, AND OILS.—A business firm in a Mediterranean country is in the market for shoes, leather, engines, and machines of all kinds, machine tools, motor cars, and accessories, heavy mineral oils, crude oils for fuel, &c.

13,422. MARINE MOTORS.—An automobile firm of good standing wishes to take over the sale of motors suitable for sailing vessels employed for fishing, also smaller motors for launches, &c. As there are over 400 fishing vessels in the country to which motors could be used it is believed there exists a considerable market for these motors. Exclusive agency is sought for the country in which the dealer is located.

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A DISCUSSION OF TARIFF TANGLES

Some Complicated Questions the Appraisers Have Taken Up in the Last Week.

Without any heralding, the customs officials of the country in the last week have been engaged in work likely to prove of much benefit to importers and other handlers of foreign goods. The annual conference of United States Appraisers of the leading ports of the country has been in session at the Federal Public Stores here to discuss matters of appraisement and classification of imported merchandise with a primary view of securing uniform returns on identical goods at the various ports.

The conference, which was the first to be held since the present Tariff act became law, was called upon to consider several new problems connected with the correct return of merchandise as well as older problems which have proved difficult of solution in the past. The new law, for instance, contains several provisions relating to the manner in which duties are to be assessed on cotton yarns and cotton fabrics. Very intricate tests and calculations for ascertaining for dutiable purposes the exact ingredients of the yarns and cloths have now to be determined by the appraising officials.

The new tariff so far as the cotton schedule is concerned, was framed with the purpose of doing away with previous inequalities so that all merchants might stand on the same plane. Recently a very elaborate apparatus for testing cotton yarns and cloths has been installed in the New York appraiser's warehouse. In addition, the chemist in charge of the Government laboratory here has devised highly technical tables for the detection of moisture in yarns and cloths as well as calculations to obtain count of threads and other data requisite for arriving at a definite conclusion as to the make-up of the goods.

The style movement in nearly all classes of cotton fabrics comprised elaboration and novelty goods has, since the last conference, presented many difficult questions for the appraisers as regards the composition and consequent classification of fabrics. Many of the visitors brought to the conference samples of merchandise proving troublesome in order that discussion might be had as to the proper rating of the goods. Complaint was heard that, with the craze for turning out novelty cotton almost over night, as it were, customs officials are almost at their wits' ends to know just how to return the goods. Naturally, when an official makes too low a return on the goods the Government loses just so much revenue while the importer, of course, congratulates himself at his escape from higher customs tolls.

The decision was reached at last week's conference that in cases where uncertainty exists as to the proper classification of the more elaborate weaves or high-count yarns samples shall be sent from the different ports to the New York laboratory for analysis and such other tests made as may be necessary to fix properly the accruing duties. The Appraisers reported that it was practically impossible at the present time with the limited force at their disposal to comply fully with the requirements of the act of 1913. Frank M. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, who was present at the conference, will probably recommend to Secretary McAdoo that additional helpers be provided so that both the importers and the Government may reap the benefit of the tariff's intent.

While the cotton schedule took up much of the Appraisers' time, there were many other details of customs administration considered. The recently promulgated new rules governing the certification of invoices came in for consideration. Under these regulations, shippers of goods to this country must make out much additional data regarding the merchandise exported than formerly and, while the returns of the appraising officials are only advisory and may be modified by the Collector, as a rule the Appraiser's return is accepted in routine practice. Certain lines of merchandise found to be undervalued the past year, came in for discussion and steps were taken to run down future attempts to enter goods at prices below prevailing market values abroad.

The recent developments in precious stone smuggling also came up. It was decided to keep a close watch for fraudulent entries in this line of merchandise, particularly along the Canadian border, were instructed to advise the Treasury administration of attempted smuggling, while all gem importations wherever made will, as for several years past, be sent to this city for formal appraisement.

The conference devoted some of its time to a consideration of Paragraph 356 of the new law, which provides for jewelry. At some ports certain classes of goods bordering very closely on jewelry have been returned for duty at 60 per cent. as such, whereas the importers claimed the merchandise not to be classifiable under this designation, but at lower rates under other classifications. Another paragraph which in practice has been found to be difficult of interpretation is No. 348, referring to furs dressed on the skin, fur plates, linings, crosses, and mats of dog or goat skins, and a variety of other articles. While an effort was made at the conference to unify the returns at the several ports on many lines of imports, the indication was that many of the more difficult questions will have to be thrashed out before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court.

John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, who, as Vice Chairman, presided at most of the sessions of the conference, said yesterday that the convention had been very successful in unraveling many of the tariff's snarls with a view to uniformity in practice at all of the ports of the country. Mr. Sague declared the conference had accomplished much in the line of definite constructive work on the act of 1913, which is sure to be reflected in the returns to be made on foreign goods.

Among the out-of-town Appraisers present were W. T. Hodges, Boston; William Roper, Philadelphia; J. K. Fornance, and J. C. Wilmer, Baltimore; W. J. Brophy, New Orleans; Edward E. Leske, San Francisco; George Davis, Chicago; Charles E. Greene, St. Louis; Joseph Pelichaki, Cleveland; Joseph W. Weiss, Detroit; J. D. Wolf, Acting Appraiser, Buffalo; Thomas Butterworth, Cincinnati, and Bernard B. McGinnis, Pittsburgh. H. A. Gillman of Secretary McAdoo's office, and J. D. Nevius of the Customs Division also participated in the conference.

BANNER COTTON EXPORTS.

American Shipments Worth $610,000,000 in Last Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Exports of raw cotton in the fiscal year 1914 made a new high record, being valued at $610,000,000, and exceeding the former high record of 1911 by $25,000,000. The value of the exports of this staple has doubled in the last twelve years. In 1902 the total was $291,000,000, in 1908, $458,000,000, and in 1911, $585,000,000.

The average export price per pound of the raw cotton exported in the fiscal year 1914 was 12.8 cents, as against 10.2 cents in 1912, and 14.5 cents in 1911. About two-thirds of the domestic production of last year was exported, the number of bales of cotton ginned being 18,965,000, while the exports were 9,165,000 bales.

The United Kingdom and Germany took more than two-thirds of the cotton exported from the country in the fiscal year, the total to the United Kingdom having been 3,462,000 bales, valued at $232,000,000 and that to Germany, 2,785,000 bales valued at $182,000,000; more than 1,000,000 bales, valued at $74,000,000 went to France. Shipments, varying in amount from 517,000 to 107,000 bales were made to Italy, Japan, Spain, Belgium, Canada, and Austria-Hungary. We also sent 95,000 bales to Russia, besides large indirect shipments credited to intermediate countries.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fabrics, Fur, and Moose Heads Subjects of Decision.

The Board of General Appraisers has sustained a protest filed by O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, relating to the classification under the old tariff of cotton velvet. The merchandise in question was returned by the customs authorities as silk velvet ribbon, duty being taken at the rate of $2 per pound under the provisions of Paragraph 399. The importers set up the claim that the goods should be admitted at 47½ per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 325 as cotton velvet. After the proceedings had been started before the board the Appraiser reported that an error was made in the return of the goods. The protest is accordingly sustained.

F. H. Wilson, Portland, Me., was upheld by the board in a contention regarding the customs dues on moose heads. The Collector returned them as "raw, unmanufactured articles," with duty at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1913. The heads were claimed free under Paragraph 511 as "horns, unmanufactured."

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, succeeded in claims relating to fox and marten skins. Duty was taken under the old law as fur skins dressed, the assessment being 20 per cent. ad valorem. The importers contended that the skins were in a raw state, and after importation were treated by a furrier. The board ordered the goods admitted free of duty under Paragraphs 573 and 574.

Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. were partly sustained in a controversy dealing with the classification under the act of 1908 of a large variety of elastic cords and webbings. Most of the goods were returned by the authorities at 60 or 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel, or as composed in principal value of silk and india rubber. The importers asked for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of cotton, or at other rates lower than assessed. A somewhat complicated schedule attached to the decision shows that in some instances certain of the lines are admitted at the rates claimed, while the remainder stand the Collector's assessment.

NO PROHIBITIVE DUTY.

Tariff League's Efforts for This on Two Cloths Defeated.

Domestic manufacturing interests, championed by the American Protective Tariff League, have been defeated in an attempt to persuade the Treasury Department to impose what is claimed by importing circles to be a prohibitive duty on so-called cattle hair cloth and sibeline, or "ripple cloth." After duly considering the claims of both sides Assistant Secretary Milburn has ordered customs officials to assess duty on the cattle hair cloth at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 288 of the new tariff, and on the sibeline cloth at 40 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 306.

The interests back of the movement for a high duty contend that the fabrics are in fact plushes, are so known commercially, and are therefore properly dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. under paragraph 309. It was said yesterday that, notwithstanding the ruling of the department, the domestic manufacturers will carry on the agitation for the higher rate, claiming that they are unable to compete with the low-priced products of the European mills. Under past tariffs situations of this kind have been met by making a test case before the Board of General Appraisers, asking for a higher duty than that assessed, but this practice is prohibited under the present act.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 18, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	85	87
Do pf. ($50)	1,693,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	*47	*48
Do pf. ($50)	14,615,244	2½	Q	May 1, 14	*328	333
Am. L. & Tr.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 14	109	111
Do pf.	5,631,400	1½	Q	July 1, 14	61	62½
Am. P. & Lt.	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 14	81	82
Do 6% cu. pf	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96	99
Do 6% nos.'21	1,694,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Do op. war.	2,400,000	½	Q	July 1, 14	45	48
Am. Pub. Ut.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	71	73
Do pf.						
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	65½	66½
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	19¼
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	19	22
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	6	10
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Ashev. L. & P. 1st r. f. 5s. '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,480,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	96½	98½
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	60	70
A.-Atl. 5s, '35	3,164,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
Au. Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	101
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89½	91
Do 1st ref. ex. 6s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	98½	100
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Fulton	1,250,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	55	65
C.M.L. & P. pf	1,800,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	80	90
Do 6s, '40..						
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '30..	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	93
C. L. H. & P. 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
City & Sub. Ry. 5s, '49.	1,750,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¾	102½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do 7% pf....	425,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr. R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 14	*80¼	81½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	*83½	85
C. G. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	9,245,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88½	90
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	72	72½
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	102¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st 5s, '29..	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '28.	6,845,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,542,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '15..	2,250,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	96½
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	66	70
El. B. & S. pf	4,800,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	99	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	74	78
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	73	76
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Gas & Elec. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	115
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	75	82
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	90
Guan. P. & L.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,14	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '51	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	475,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, 49, rcts.....	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	63¼
J. C., H. & P. 5s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	77
Joplin & Pit. 1st 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	35	38
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	60	62
Do 6% nts., '12, ext. at 5%.	5,500,000	3½	S	M. & S.	93	99
Do 1st 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	99½
K. C. B. L. 5s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102¼
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	85
K. C. Met. S. R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
K. C. & Ws. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	98	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	20	25
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	108	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97½
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	99	99¾
Mobile El. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	May 15, 14	88	92
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,14	88	92
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,686,000	..	..	Jun 15,14	90	93
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	75	80
Do con. 5s, '53	4,064,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
N. Y. West'r L. G. 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	87
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,613,500	3	S	F. & A.	49	52
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	79¾
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	18
N. St. Power Co. pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15,14	50	60
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	19	21
N. Y. & Q. Co. 1st 5s.	3,386,700	1½	Q	Jul 15, 14	80	82
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s.	2,000,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	100	102
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Ont. P. stock	10,000,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	76	78
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '29	7,492,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C. B. R. & L. B. 1st 5s, '28	3,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Por. G. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	8,523,600	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Port. Elec. P. con. mtg. 5s	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
Do 1st 5s....	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103¾
Pub. S. C. 5s	27,047,770	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	103	106½
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex. N.Y.	5,191,400	..	..	.....	73	76
Roch. Syr. & E. 5s, '45..	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rock. L. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	76
Rock. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
San. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,888,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
Sea. Lig. 5s.	4,625,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.. Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	May 15, 14	77½	80
So. Power 5s	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 14	93	96¼
Spok. & Inland 5.5s, '28	12,225,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
	2,913,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 18, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,843,150	..	..	.....	$7¼	$7¾
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2c	Q	Jun 15,14	$21	$22
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	855,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	60	65
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
Un. El. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92½	94
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	64	67
Do 1st pf....	7,707,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	73½	75
Do 2d pf....	2,120,200	¾	Q	July 1, 14	68	71
Do cn. 4s, '51	10,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	82½	84
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17½	18
Do 6% cm. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	64¾	66
Whl. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	..	..	.....	46	48
Do deb. 6s, '24	6,500,000	..	..	.....	92	95½

s—Paid initial dividend of ¼% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. c—Scrip. sh—Shares.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	350	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	400	410
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	147	152
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	475	490
Col.-Knick..	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,14	420	430
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 14	1000	1015
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	135	145
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	75	82
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,14	400	410
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 14	1080	1100
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,14	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,14	240	250
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Jun 30,14	535	543
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 14	265	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	102	110
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 14	130	135
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	570	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	145	148
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	115	125
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,14	385	395
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	130	140
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,14	595	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,14	940	960
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 14	275	285
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,14	405	415
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	370	375
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,14	400	410
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 14	1030	1060

b—Incl. 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	101
Buff. Gas..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Do 5s, '47..	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '55					92	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	M	July 1, 14	77	79
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	M	July 1, 14	71	73
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Do deb. mtg. 5s, '30..	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
H. Gas 5s, '30	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	June 1,14	130	132
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	55	60
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
N. Am. 5s, '29	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102¼
N. Y. & N. J. C. Co. 1st 6s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	96	98
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97
Pac. G. & E. Do pf.	32,109,300	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	39½	40
Port. G. & E. 5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	99¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946...	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,479,500	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82½
Syra. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	103
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col. tr. 5s, '35...	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	97½
Wash'ton	2,000,000	5	V	V	76½	77
Do 5s, '30..	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105¾	106
N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	3

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	$4,495,738	1	Q	May 15, 14	34	35½
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	50	51
Am. Chicle ..	6,000,000	2b	M	Jul 20,14	205	210
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	95	98
Ast. V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s, '41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Autosales G. & Chcc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6s	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	54½	55¼
Bab. El. W'k's	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J. A. J. O	97	99
Bliss, E. W. Co	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	87	92
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	116	122
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,14	114½	116
Do pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,14	104	116
Brad. Copper Co 6s	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	158	163
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	130	131
C. & P. Tel. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	106
Childs	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 10,14	120	125
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 10,14	99½	101
Coming-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,200	1	Q	Jan 15,14	44	45
Do pf.	6,888,000	3	S	J. & J.	79	79¾
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	14½
Do pf.	8,000,000	..	..	Aug 1, 13	54	56
Int. Nickel..	38,081,500	2½	Q	June 1,14	11¾	11¾
Do pf.	8,912,600	2½	Q	May 2, 14	*100	107
Do 5s	8,230,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	45	50
Do cv. 5s, '20	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	80	81
L. V. C. S. ($50)	7,525,226	2½	Q	Jul 18,14	170	180
Lima Loco C 1st 6s.	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	98
Manh. Shirt.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	40	55
Do pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	98	103
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3¼
Mex. Mot. Co.	12,807,652	..	..	.....	14¼	15
Do 1st pf..	12,329,138	..	..	.....	43	45
Do 2d pf....	10,177,138	..	..	.....	17	19
Merk. Tire..

LIFE BELTS SCARCE ON CITY FERRYBOAT

Richmond's Passengers Say There Were None in Racks or Under Many Seats.

2,000 PERSONS ABOARD

City Craft Pressed Into Service for Staten Island Rush, Officers Explain to Complainants.

Persons crossing the bay yesterday on the municipal ferryboat Richmond, which ran between St. George, S. I., and the Battery, were surprised to find a large number of life preservers piled, as an observer expressed it, like "cordwood" at one end of the saloon on the upper deck. Curiosity led several passengers to investigate, and they discovered that there were no life preservers under many of the seats and none in the overhead racks on the ferryboat, although conspicuous notices here and there directed persons to look for them in these places in case of accident. It was inferred that the life preservers at one end of the saloon were those supposed to be under the seats and in the racks.

The unusual arrangement of the life preservers caused passengers to make inquiries. They were told by officers on the boat that the Richmond had been taken "out of commission for inspection," but that the Sunday afternoon rush had made it necessary to press her into temporary service.

One of the passengers said later:

"It was apparent to any one who crossed the bay between the Battery and Staten Island yesterday that there was a rush. Every ferryboat from St. George in the late afternoon was crowded. There were fully 2,000 persons—men, women and children—on the Richmond when I crossed on her. And this is the very reason why extra precautions of safety should have been taken. The very fact that there were so many persons on the boats should have made those in charge of their operation especially careful.

"Every trip made by the Richmond was a risk to life. If, for example, an accident had occurred while I was crossing, if the ferryboat had struck some other boat and gone down, almost all of the persons aboard her who could not swim would certainly have been lost. The twenty or thirty, or perhaps fifty, persons nearest the pile of life preservers might have been able to obtain one apiece, but in doing so they would have held back nearly 2,000 others, who would have had no way to reach the pile. There would have been a stampede and panic which nothing could have controlled.

"And this is considering only those who knew where the life preservers were. Many others would have been thrown into a panic by discovering in their danger that there were no life preservers close at hand.

"The possibility of an accident or a collision was not so remote as one would perhaps like to imagine. The harbor was so crowded yesterday afternoon with excursion boats and other craft that in passing one another many vessels had to move very close together. On the trip I made, for example, the Richmond had to turn out of her course to pass the Thomas Patten, which also was crowded to her capacity; and as it was, the two boats came within thirty feet of each other. A mistake in signals on either boat, the breaking of either's steering apparatus, or any one of a number of perfectly possible mishaps certainly would have thrown the two boats into collision."

When asked concerning the life preservers on the Richmond, Superintendent of Ferries Hanlon said:

"It is true that there were some life preservers piled in the saloon of the Richmond. There were about 150 so placed, I think, but all of them were of the surplus supply kept on the boat. They belonged in the overhead racks and were not in their proper place because the racks had been painted recently and were not dry. There were enough life preservers on the boat under the seats, however, for all of the passengers on any one trip. Those kept under the seats are the most accessible and are the ones to be used first in case of accident. Not one of them was out of place this afternoon or tonight. Those usually kept in the overhead racks—the ones piled in the saloon today—are not really necessary for safety. They are carried only to make safety doubly safe."

Mr. Hanlon said that the Richmond had been held in reserve for just such a rush in ferry traffic as occurred yesterday. She made regular trips, he said, throughout the afternoon and night until the rush was over.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS George Washington, at Bremen, July 19.
SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, at Southampton, July 19.
SS Columbia, at Moville, July 19.
SS Carpathia, at Gibraltar, July 19.
SS Ivernia, at Patras, July 18.

Sailed.

SS Carmania, from Queenstown, July 19.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, July 19.
SS Pannonia, from Patras, July 18.
SS City of Madrid, from Perim, July 19.

Passed.

SS Tagus, New York for Southampton, passed Land's End.
SS Keelung, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Karema, New York for —, passed Lizard.
SS Vaderland, New York for Antwerp, passed Brow Head.
SS Minnehaha, New York for London, passed Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nile .....July 20
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....July 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....July 24
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....July 27
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru .....July 30
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....July 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....July ..
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver—Niagara .....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 16; Shanghai, June 20; Yokohama, June 30, and Honolulu, July 9—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on July 15, and mails dated Hongkong, June 15; Manila, June 18; Yokohama, June 29, and Honolulu, July 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nile, were dispatched east on July 16, and mails dated Hongkong, June 23; Manila, June 25; Shanghai, June 28, and Yokohama, July 4, which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 15.

The mails from the steamers Tenyo Maru and Japan are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 20, and those from the steamer Nile on the morning of Tuesday, July 21.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy—Discharges.

Nelson B Wolfe,
Elwood F Bostwick,
Jos Gettinger,
Sigmund Hecht,
Baer & Mubstatter,
Morris Cohen,
Henry D Lane,
Ernest J Linson,
Emily Landau,
Adler, Staerger & Steiner,
Lily Goodman,
Ludwig Reisman,
Charles H Watts,
C & H R Delecker,
Concord Petrol Co,
Casimir J Vieau,
Model Button Works,
Oster & Kraus,
Neaderthal & Plapinger,
Jos Boff.
Under objection:
Arthur G Bear,
Robert H Sexton,
Jos Pollack,
Cohen & Meilman,
Bernstein & Greenman.
Adjourned cases:
Barnet Waldman,
John H Goetschius,
J. L. Hill,

Frank Appel,
H & M Basser,
Jacob M Seidenberg.
Motions:
Ungar & Zwiefel,
Cafe de Paris,
Bernstein & Rosenthal,
Floretta Amuse Co,
Alexander Restaurant Corp,
Blodgett Razor Blade Co,
Abraham N Jabolie,
Jos Moritz,
A Bolognesi & Co,
Elle Landau,
Sturgis & Walton Co. (2.)
Frolic Rest Co,
Chas Paenick (2),
I Novick & Co,
Fred'k H Meyer,
Lathrop Haskins & Co,
Diedrich Niemeyer,
Susan Fox,
Eli Landau,
Hollins & Co,
Lillie Greenberg,
Rauh & Muhlhofer,
S Levines Sons & Co,
Hasset & Darragh.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

People ex rel Geller < Waldo.
CNY < Am Pbg.
In re Montmagny < S Shore.
Antel < Harris.
Berner < Czorney.
McCraith < NYC RR.
Pfeiffer < Mayhew.
Com'l Adv Assn < Cutler-William.
McCann < same.
Schiltep < Bell.
Ball < Butler.
Whitehead < Whitehead.
Kelso & Co < Ellis.
Bowen < Bowen.
In re Burden.
In re Peck.
Mulvaney < Brown.
Seamen's Bk < Siegel.
Betts < Betts.
Haney < Lehigh Val R R Co.
People ex rel Fitzpatrick < Waldo.
Flynn < CNY.
Napolis < La Spina.
Robinson < McKnight.
People < Von Slencynski
Ford Motor < Killian.
Abrams < Abrams.
Bucney < Bucney.
Shuman < Shuman.
Frasee < Walter.
Hull < Boltmann.
Halifax Com'l < Bankers' Tr.
Seligman < Seligman.
Frollo < Rudiger.
Kraft < same.
Lawdham < same.
Wisch < same (2 acts.)
Tuck < Tuck.
O'Malley < N Y Rys.
Clark < Thompson.
Clark < same.
Wolle < S Rity Co.
Lappman < Cefola.
Bank for Sav < Patterson.
Auditorium Co < S Shubert.
Asstd Supply < Barbour
In re Dalle.
Dobinsky < Rubenstone.
Asstd Supply < Barbour.
Klein < Latham.
Stein < Stein.
Osterhout < Duncan.
Conger < Conger.
In re Weil.
Woodlawn Cemetery < CNY.
Kaltsco < Kaltsco.
Jordan < Jordan.
Union Tr < Gilmour.
Gluck < Auto Ins.
Klein < Kohn.
Rosenthal < Stern.
Passaic R R Tr.
Same < same.
Linbenking < same.
Schwedel < same.

People ex rel Frankrichtig < Cong A Israel.
In re Home Life Ins.
Beck < Beck.
Strolowitz < So Bklyn R R Co.
In re Tomsom St.
Kirkland < Butts et al.
In re Homecrest Av.
Sher < Sher.
Trommer < Trommer.
Est of L Beach < Kellisch et al.
Studholtz < Modell.
Schaeffer < Schaeffer.
McCafferty < O'Connor et al.
Lefstein & Rosenfeld < Bernwald.
Greenberg < Kestler.
Racarza < Adams.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Susan L Donaldson,
Richard R Vernon,
John Reilly,
Moses Lubilsky,
Chas J Hoenninger.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Isidor Wormser, Jr.,
Louis Kanzelbaum,
Lewis Levy,
Agnes Oliphant,
Moritz Fisher,
Lucia Purdy.

City Court.

PART I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Faber < Ferrero.
McCrohan < Freeman.
Same < same.
Bickwit < Landesberg.
Marks < Butta.
Right < Pearson.
Lazarus < White.
Klein < Cohen.
Ward < Crane.
Petersburg Trunk < Hezkel.
Wiener Mach < Ham'nd Armstrong Co < Majestic M F.
Bendersky < Cohen.
Karschb'm < Gen Acidt
Buchholz < Alstadter.
Alterman < Weil.

European-Am Bank < Runkle.
Reinhard < Wodrop.
Morlell < Ascutte.
Cinlc < Biermann.
Roberts < Picturgraph (2 acts.)
Caussa < Camaz, (2.)
Levin < Hammar.
Anderson < Int Transfer
Kaiser < Hoeck.
Goldstein < Margolles.
Silberstein < Lerner.
Page & Co < Demar.
Funk & Wagnalls < Rosenthal.
Silberstadt < Levison.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Seamless Rubber Co < G B Garage Co—William F Clare. N Y Life Ins Co < Wilks—Alfred C B McNivin. Dayton < Kimball—Fredk C Hunter.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. In re Bohne-McLaughlin Co—William A Shields.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Maddox, J. Motions.

In re Higgins.
Conch Bark Corp < NY C Water F Co et al.
Bklyn Firepf S & D < Commman.
Parkus et al < Glucken.
Moore < Westhauser et al.
Guinsberg < Long.
Freel et al < Mangard et al.
Nedwell < Schneider.
McKinney < Int Vaudeville Co.
Thilling < Butchers D Meat Co.
In re Klihm.
Ober < Matthews.
Vogt < Vogt.

Decker < Decker.
Sams < Sams.
Yeustadt < Jamaica Estates et al.
McLoughlin < Otis Elev
Ferris et al < Warner's Features.
Hall < Hall.
Same < Same.
In re Lot Av.
In re Sorrentino.
Harrigan < Harrigan et al.
Lang, Jr. < B H RR.
In re McKeown.
Agar & Co < S Utensils
Rider < Laufer et al.
Bindler < Form.
In re Targes St.
Strober < Entp Bed Co et al.
Steinberg < Bescher.
Strober < Adsar.
McCuhn, &c, < Keogh.
Trommer < Trommer.
Daschile, G < Mangon'la
Daschile, A < Mangon'la
Freidman < Freidman.
Sauer < Ruggershef.
In re Av Z.
In re Tiemann.
Tabor < Tabor.
College Pt S Bank < O'Donnell.
Allen < Manrold et al.
Elsenberg < Elsenberg.
Stemm < Stemm (2 actions).

PART II.—Cullen, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex parte business—Motion calendar adjourned to July 21.—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

VISIT BELGIUM
Personally Conducted. International Sleeping Car Co. (Dustin Travel Service). 1511 5th Av., N.Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:45 | Sun sets..7:27 | Moon rises..1:50

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:28	5:42	11:18	12:00
Governors Island	5:38	6:00	12:08	11:52
Hell Gate	7:28	7:50	1:48	1:32

Arrived—Sunday, July 19.

SS Vigilancia, Havana, July 14.
SS Prins Willem I., Haiti, July 13.
SS Santa Clara, Havana, June 24.
SS Armenia, Baltimore, July 4.
SS Norfolk, Boston, July 18.
SS Uller, Jamaica, July 1.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 16.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Touraine	Havre	July 11
Guatemala	Havre	July 4
Tennyson	Barbados	July 13
Kursk	Libau	July 7
Caledonia	Glasgow	July 11
Minneapolis	Southampton	July 11
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	July 11
Navarre	Hamburg	July 6
Brazos	San Juan	July 15
Virginia	Inagua	July 15
Korona	St. Thomas	July 15
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 18
City of Everett	Port Arthur	July 12
El Sol	Galveston	July 14
Momus	New Orleans	July 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Finland	Antwerp	July 11
Roma	Lisbon	July 8
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Bremen	July 14
President Grant	Hamburg	July 11
Ryndam	Rotterdam	July 11
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	July 11
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	July 11
Louisiane	Vigo	July 8
Star of Scotland	Barry	July 9
Calamares	Port Limon	July 14
Manzanillo	Cienfuegos	July 15
Highland Harris	Barbados	July 13
Breslau	Bremen	July 9
Yumuri	Progreso	July 13
Ben Nevis	St. Lucia	July 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 18
Iroquois	Galveston	July 15
Brilliant	New Orleans	July 14
Nueces	Mobile	July 14
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 18

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Duca d'Aosta	Palermo	July 9
Campanello	Rotterdam	July 9
Kansas City	Dublin	July 8
Koenig Wilhelm II	Hamburg	July 10
Suram	Hull	July 8
Pathfinder	Calbarien	July 16
Advance	Cristobal	July 15
Karma	Barbados	July 14
Saratoga	Havana	July 18
Prinz Sigisinund	Kingston	July 16
Lorenzo	Cienfuegos	July 16
El Norte	Galveston	July 16
Nueces	Barbados	July 14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Madonna, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Aquitania, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	—	1:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	—	1:00 A.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

*Mails close at 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Argentina, Trieste	—	3:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples	—	11:00 A.M.
Munda:e, Matanzas	—	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 19.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 9:40 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Finland, Antwerp to New York, was 720 miles E. at 7:40 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Red Star Line.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 650 miles E. at 7:40 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Kursk, Libau to New York, was 283 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 20th, forenoon. Russian-American Line.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen to New York, was 600 miles E. at 10:30 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Breslau, Bremen to New York, was 600 miles E. at 11:40 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Koenig Wilhelm II., Hamburg to New York, was 1,176 miles E. at 9:45 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 640 miles E. at 2 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Holland America Line.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow to New York, was 826 miles E. at noon; due 20th, forenoon. Anchor Line.
SS Duca d'Aosta, Genoa to New York, was 446 miles E. at noon; due 20th, afternoon. Italian Lines.
SS Ultonia, Trieste to New York, was 193 miles E. at 3:30 P. M.; due 20th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 425 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 97 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 190 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 658 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 191 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 45 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 107 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 107 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 96 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 248 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Obidence, Kingston to New York, was 162 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 160 miles N. E. of Tortugas at noon.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Lusitania, New York for Liverpool, was 245 miles W. at 4:25 P. M.; due Fishguard 20th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. July 23, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. July 20, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and at 5 P. M. July 27, SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie.
France—Close at 5 P. M. July 23, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 22, SS Argentina, and at 9:30 A. M. July 25, SS Ultonia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. July 24, SS Finland.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 22, SS Argentina; at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia, and at 10 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Pisa.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. July 25, SS Ultonia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 30, SS Phineas.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. July 20, SS Noordam, and at 5 P. M. July 27, SS Ryndam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 30, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. July 28, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. July 21, SS Regina d'Italia; at 11:30 A. M. July 22, SS Argentina, and at 5 P. M. July 24, SS Duca d'Aosta.

A DAY'S PLEASURE EXCURSIONS New Jersey Central
ALSO COAL: NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Atlantic City $2.50
NEXT WEDNESDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CALIFORNIA TOURS $145 AND UP
arranged under our "Invisible Courier System," the modern way to travel, securing in advance hotels, Pullmans, etc.
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4830 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC CITY By commodious Ocean Steamship from 8 daylight hours of bracing breezes along the resort-dotted Jersey coast. NEW YORK
NEVER DUN O' NIGHT O' LAND.
'Phone Beekman—2403 & 2404 for full information. B'klyn Bridge Pier ft. of Roosevelt St., N. Y. Uptown office, S. E. cor. B'way & 23d St. Head of New Jersey Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Bell 3341.

POPULAR YACHT CLIFTON:
Sightseeing-sail around Manhattan Isle. Refreshing, delightful; 40 miles; lecturer. Lv. foot West 42d St. 10:30 & 2:30 wk days & Sun. Tks. & folders all hotels & tk. ofcs. Sale limited. Tel. 5441 Gram'cy.

VACATION Tours and tickets. Send for 80 page booklet, mailed free.
Marsters Tours, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times, received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line
Daily except Sunday. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms, Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave foot East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

The New England Steamship Co.

Up the Hudson
150 Miles by daylight

July is the ideal month for the journey, with the river in the full glory of summer—Don't *miss* it.

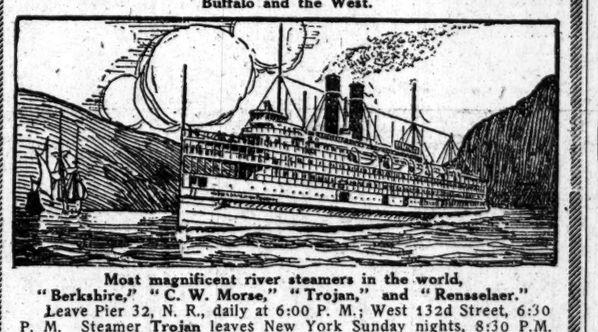
ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY except Sunday. Strs. Washington Irving and Hendrick Hudson leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Also Str. Robert Fulton, Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 10 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M. for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return the same day in sunset and twilight.

STEAMER "ALBANY"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. Robert Fulton, $1.00, or by rail, $1.10.

Hudson River Day Line DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK
Telephone Spring—4141.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Regular Service Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.



Most magnificent river steamers in the world, "Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer." Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer Trojan leaves New York Sunday nights, 8:30 P.M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.
Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.
THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
To BOSTON
THE Way to Travel in Summer
The Great White Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL

Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, Week Days and Sundays at 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M., same Service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston.
Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.
Eastern Steamship Corporation

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
To PORTLAND Maine
Vacationists bound for Maine will find this 390-mile sea trip of 22 hours a fascinating holiday—part of the vacation itself.
Big, roomy steamships, with first class dining saloon service and splendid staterooms.
Steel Steamships OLD COLONY and NORTH LAND (Maine Steamship Line) leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Special DAY TRIP every Monday at 10.30 A. M.
Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.
Eastern Steamship Corporation

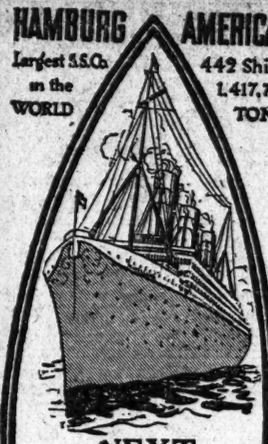
"MANDALAY"
NEW STEEL STEAMER
MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM, DANCING FREE
UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY.
DAY TRIP—NEWBURGH AND RETURN.
*Day Trip omitted Monday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 131st Street.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.
MORNING. Leave Battery, 9 A.M. W. 131st St., 10 A.M. Yonkers, 10:30 A.M. Tel. 179 and 2268 Broad and 2884 Morningside
EVENING. Lv. Battery, 7:30 P.M. W. 131st St., 8:30 P.M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, N. R. Phone 3703 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway; Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER
LEAVE WEST 129TH ST.—9:50 and 10:30 A. M. WEST 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00 and 2:45, 3:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30 and 3, 4. CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 2:30, 6:30 and 7:30. ROCKAWAY—12:30, 1:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION & YACHT [illegible] Foot West 129th Street, North River, Daily, 10:30 A.M., 2:30 P.M. Lecturer. Tel. 6100 Morningside. FALCON [illegible] Foot West 129th Street, North River, Daily, 10:30 A.M., 2:30 P.M. Lecturer. Tel. 6100 Morningside.

HAMBURG AMERICAN
Largest S.S.Co. in the WORLD
442 Ships 1,417,710 TONS



NEXT SAILINGS
From New York
TO
Paris-London-Hamburg
"VATERLAND"
AUGUST 1, Twelve Noon
"IMPERATOR"
AUGUST 12, NINE A. M.
World's Largest Ships
Fastest to the Continent

July Sailings
CLEVEL'D (From Boston) July 21
¶Kronpr'z'n Cecilie, 25th, 12 Noon
President Grant...30th, 10 A. M.

August Sailings
VATERLAND .....1st, 12 Noon
AMERIKA (From Boston)...Aug. 1
¶Pennsylvania .....8th, 12 Noon
IMPERATOR .....12th, 9 A. M.
President Lincoln..15th, 11 A. M.
CINCIN'TI (From Boston).Aug. 15
VATERLAND ....22nd, 10 A. M.
CLEVEL'D (From Boston).Aug. 26
KAISER AUG. VIC..27th, 9 A. M.
¶Batavia.....29th, 11 A. M.
¶Second cabin only. §Hamburg direct.

NEXT SAILING
From BOSTON
TO
Paris, London, Hamburg
"CLEVELAND"
JULY 21, TEN A.M.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Steamers leave Pier foot 33d St., South Brooklyn.
S. S. Hamburg...Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
S. S. Moltke....Aug. 27, 11 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg..Sept. 12, 11 A. M.
S. S. Moltke....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

TWO CRUISES IN 1915
Around the World
Through the
PANAMA CANAL
From New York by Cruising Steamers
"CINCINNATI" Jan. 16
and
"CLEVELAND" Jan. 31
135 DAYS EACH CRUISE $900 and up
including all necessary expenses.
In order to secure choice location, rooms should be booked now.
Write for Booklet.
Hamburg-American Line
41-45 B'way, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN INTERSTATE PARK
45 Miles UP the HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A.M.; Round Trip $1.00; Children, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music. LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades.
Str. Bay Ridge lvs. W. 129th St. Pier, daily at 10:30 A. M., 2, 5 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister St'b't Co.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Rockaway Beach
Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC."
Strs. Lve. W. 129th St. & Pier 1, N. R.
NO LANDING AT WEST 23D ST., N. Y.
STEEPLECHASE PARK
Only Landing at CONEY ISLAND
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.00. Full time tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

"Hudson River by Searchlight."
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte. Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Moderate temperatures now prevail generally in the Eastern and Southern States, the great central valley, and the lake region, while considerably warmer weather prevails in the Far Northwest. There were local showers during the last twenty-four hours along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the southern Rocky Mountain region and Kansas. In other parts of the country the weather was fair. Pressure has fallen decidedly over the West plateau region and the Far Northwest, and it is relatively high over the interior districts east of the Rocky Mountains. This pressure distribution is indicative of fair weather Monday and Tuesday over the greater part of the country. Showers are probable, however, over the southern Rocky Mountain regions. Temperatures will rise Monday and Tuesday over the Upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the region of the Great Lakes and Tuesday in the North Atlantic States.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England.—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania.—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	73	72	4 P. M.	86	76
9 A. M.	71	69	6 P. M.	85	76
10 A. M.	79	73	8 P. M.	80	70
12 M.	84	79	12 P. M.	76	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70, at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature 76 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 69 per cent. at 8 A. M., 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:20—1,469 St. Nicholas Av.; not given.	Slight
1:50—219 W. 135 St.; C. Reinzo	Slight
3:30—Ludlow & Westchester Avs.; T. Thorne	$1,000
6:25—132 St. & Walnut Av.; Muggier Iron Works	Slight
6:45—149 Brook Av.; H. Jacobs	Slight
7:05—340 Beekman Place; J. Croston	Slight
7:46—935 Broadway; Rosenthal & Grotta	Slight
10:15—696 Bergen Av.; G. Seisz	$10
11:45—631 Brook Av.; Morris & Co.	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—160 Lewis St.; S. Freidman	Slight
1:10—532 W. 30 St.; Atlantic Tea Co.	Slight
1:25—105 Amsterdam Av.; Berkowitz Store	Slight
1:45—310 W. 88 St.; not given	Not given
1:55—117 E. 110 St.; M. Cooper	Slight
2:15—515 W. 147 St.; M. McCaffrey	$5
2:30—1,461 Madison Av.; J. Forstein	Slight
3:20—2 W. 17 St.; P. Boydian	Slight
3:30—Car 1,037 of Third Ave. Line in front 1,901 Amsterdam Av.; Third Avenue Railroad Co.	Slight
4:55—164 Essex St.; L. Halen	Slight
6:00—1,815 8 Av.; J. Steiner	$5
6:15—647 Columbus Av.; C. Goldberg	Slight
7:45—1,562 Madison Av.; J. Atlas	Slight
7:50—98 Sheriff St.; A. Haller	Slight
8:45—157 W. 21 St.; not given	Slight
9:30—174 E. 91 St.; J. McCue	Slight
9:50—Elev. struc. opp. 3,343 3d Av.	Slight

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

2,523 CONEY ISLAND AV.—Two-story and attic frame house; lot 30x120; modern; furnace heat, electric light; beautifully decorated; 10 rooms and bath; new plumbing; thoroughly up to date; near Coney Island, on car line; can keep chickens; worth $6,500; must be sold at once; price $5,500; reasonable terms. Address H. M. EPPES, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

HOUSE for sale; 2-family, 11 rooms; $3,700. 1,231 40th St., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

Tel., 6410 Bryant **Bing & Bing** 119 West 40th.

For Rent From Oct. 1st. Immediate occupancy can be arranged.

Brentmore
69th St. and Central Park West
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $2,250 & $2,500
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $4,000
Private House Rooms and Large Closets.

Amherst
204 West 110th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths $1,800 & $2,000
Unusually Large Rooms and Ample Closets.

970 Park Av.
Corner 83d St.
4 Rooms & Bath $1,100
5 Rooms & 2 Baths $1,500
Suitable for physicians; private street entrance.

Strand View
309 West 99th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
3 Rooms and Bath, Kitchenettes, $50 to $60.

The Stanwood
321 West 55th St.
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath
Fully equipped Kitchens.
Living Room about 19 feet square.
Unfurnished,$62.50 to $90
Furnished, $77.50 to $110
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT EACH HOUSE.

12 West 69th St.
Near Central Park West.
1 Room Studio & Bath $720
4 Rooms & Bath $1,400
Exceptionally Large and Light.

The Garland
580 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 139.
New Building. All Rooms Large and Light.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens, Kitchenettes.
Rental, $25 to $45.00
Furnished, $35 to $60.00

The Poinciana
434 West 120th St.
Cor. Amsterdam Av., opposite Columbia University, overlooking the Campus.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
Unfurnished, $40 to $70
Furnished, $50 to $85

The Dearborn
350 West 55th St.
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
Unfurnished, $30 to $80
Furnished, $37.50 to $97.50

The Whitestone
609 West 127th St.
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
2 & 3 Rooms & Bath & Kitchenette.
All Night Elevator and Tel. Service.
$25 to $37.50.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Departure.
One-family brick houses, 7 & 8 rooms; large porch; at station of new Sea Beach Subway. 250 sold in 8 years. Terms like rent. Send for booklet or call. OTTO SINGER, premises, 244 Kings Highway. Take W. End "L" to 62d St. Change to Sea Beach trolley to Kings Highway Station.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Last week we offered 50 lots at Morris Park at less than auction prices a year ago. We sold 38 and offer the remaining 12 lots on same terms. Act quick. Call and investigate.

EDELMUTH REALTY COMPANY,
10 Union Square, near 14th St., N. Y. C.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North Shore Residence.
A select home with all rights and privileges to private beach, yacht club, dock, and tennis courts; refined neighborhood, restricted. Modern, well built house with every modern improvement; this locality is the show place of L. I.; an opportunity for some one; don't fail to look it up; only 35 minutes from Penn. Station; $500 needed; balance to suit; perfect title. McCaw, 243 West 34th street, N. Y.

GENUINE BARGAIN
Owner must sell his very pretty cottage; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; some fruit trees; near station, schools, and churches; 35 minutes to Brooklyn Bridge or Pennsylvania Station. Address, Owner, 64 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OLD HOMESTEAD.
Needs few repairs; 8 rooms; full cellar; outbuildings; 4 acres of land; suitable for good paying boarding house or poultry plant; property all fenced in; need $200 cash, balance $18 per month; title guaranteed; address C. Barnes, 776 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Can be seen until 8 P. M.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE of NEW YORK, is selling at private sale MODERN HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, BUILDING LOTS.
at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey, about opposite Grant's Tomb. Prices average about 50% of former prices. These Properties must be sold quickly to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. Bargains for Builders, Investors or Homeseekers. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., New York City.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $160. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach, golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent, C63 Times.

Residence Park.—Nine rooms; convenient; rent, sell at bargain. C. B. Allen, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN—$7,500; VERY EASY TERMS; MOORISH HOME NEAR LAKE.
Half acre shaded grounds; 850 feet elevation; very short walk to Express Station Lackawanna Railroad; large living room, with open fireplace, panelled in hardwood; dining room has open fireplace and beamed ceiling; butler's pantry, kitchen, and laundry; six large bedrooms, some en suite; 3 baths; near country club; best of tennis, boating, fishing, and bathing; select social organizations; every city convenience—electricity, steam heat; hardwood trims parquet floors; a very substantially built house. For particulars address Owner, P. O. Box 702, N. Y. C.

Fascinating Summer retreat in the cedars, overlooking Pequannock River; elevation, 427 feet; 39 minutes Lackawanna; charming bungalow; open fireplace, large porch 82 feet long; $4,000. Large plot, $150; $10 down. Nature Lover, 79 Times Downtown.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For Sale—New double house, 7 rooms on a side; 9 minutes' walk to station, churches, stores, and school; lot 100 ft. by 175; more land if wanted; price for house and lot $8,500; sold on easy terms. Inquire John Tine, Somerville, N. J.

Westfield, N. J.—A handsome 6-room cottage, on large plot for $4,300 near station and trolley. Very easy terms. Home and Gardens Co., H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, N. Y.

At Fanwood, N. J.—Building lots, 5 minutes walk from station, $260 each; big bargain; $5 per month; plans for them. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Farm Bargain; executor's sale, 61 acres, overlooking ocean, Atlantic Highlands; $10,000, mortgage $7,000, at 5 per cent. Morehouse & Ford, Red Bank, N. J.

SUMMER COTTAGES for sale or to rent. Send for booklet. Honce & Du Bois, Belmar, N. J. Phone 505.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A rare opportunity to purchase pretty country house, 55 minutes out, in big business town; banks, schools, stores, churches, &c.; at a sacrifice; new house of six rooms with improvements; magnificent large piece of garden land; big road frontage; the whole place for $2,700; $125 cash, balance $15 a month. If you don't want to come to the city, plenty of work to be had in this big town. Carson, Box 132, Times Downtown.

WEST SIDE TENNIS CLUB MEMBERS.—For Sale—Forest Hills Gardens, Sage Foundation; 12 minutes from Penn. Station; desirable plot; convenient to courts; first purchase price. Room 1,130, 1,328 Broadway, N. Y.

Elmhurst, Long Island.—New one-family house, 5 bedrooms, all improvements, 50x100, $3,500. A. Barymore, Broadway, Elmhurst, adjoining L. I. Railroad Station. Car from 59th St. Bridge to office.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange my equity of $8,000 in two new one-family houses in East Orange, containing all modern improvements, for 3-family brick house in New York City or Brooklyn. Henry P. Bush, 71 Baker St., Maplewood, N. J.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

JUST THINK!
Columbus Fireproof Elevator Apts.,
157th St. and Broadway. Subway Corner.
4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath; servants' toilet. Some parquet floors. Vacuum Cleaner. Latest improvements. House restricted. Please inspect. Rent $10, $12 per room. New owners in charge.

BROOKLYN.

$30—185 Prospect Park West.
5-Room Apt., 2nd Fl.
Steam and hot water.
Superintendent on premises.

St. James Pl., Near Fulton St.
6 and 7 room apartments, $42-$45; central; select; booklet furnished.
Apply on premises. Or
Golden Realty Co., Owners.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Beautiful Brick Houses For Rent, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 30A Liberty St., N. Y. 'Phone Cort 2532.

To learn what is proceeding in the world's finances and manufactures consult THE ANNALIST. Every Monday. $4 a year by mail—single copies 10 cents. Best information on current economics. Profound, clear, and independent views. THE ANNALIST, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

7 AND 8 ROOM BRICK HOUSES; large porch; beautiful street; near station; only $28 to $35. Singer, 248 Kings Highway. Phone 635 Bath Beach.

8,007 21st Av., Bath Beach, (near 86th St.)—Eleven-room detached house; can be seen any afternoon. James F. Brady, 25 Liberty St., N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

ON BROADWAY IN THE THIRTIES.
Will sublet at tremendous sacrifice, entire floor; modern elevator corner building; size, 75x88; will divide to suit. Address Showrooms, 94 Times.

Dental parlor, established for more than thirty years; former occupant made a fortune; rent reasonable. Inquire Kollischs, 1,181 Grand St., Brooklyn.

LOFTS—20x90, light manufacing or storage; heat, elevator; $40. G. D. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., New York City.

Five lofts near City Hall Park to lease at low rental if taken now; estate, 165 East 125th St.

A stable or stalls to let, foot West 49th St., cheap. Campbell Estate, 538 West 29th St.

Brooklyn.

Three light lofts and basement, 50x100, for manufacturing purposes; together or separately; new building; mill construction; sprinklers, electric power; low insurance rate. Geo. Baker & Sons, 647 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

A BIG BARGAIN
on beautiful 12-acre lake in Shawangunk Mountains, large grounds, tennis court, boating, bathing, fishing, large attached house, 14 rooms, furnished, all improvements, boat, garage, &c., $300; 6 rooms, furnished, all improvements, $150; 4 rooms, furnished, all improvements, $100; monthly, rates on application. B. F. Todd, Burlingham.

To Let.—21-room house; all modern improvements; running water, electric light, several baths; beautifully situated on the Ramapo Valley Road, 3 miles from Suffern, equal distance from Mahwah and Ramsey; 2 miles from Oakland; on Ramapo River; furnished or unfurnished. Communicate Mrs. V. M. Kohler, Box 777, Suffern, N. Y.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR,
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay; beautiful rooms; running hot and cold water; boating, bathing, fishing; large porches. Tel. Hammels 1693.

New Jersey.

SIXTH DOOR FROM BOARDWALK.
Good home table; large rooms; terms $12 up; $2.50 per day up.
151 St. Charles Place, Atlantic City.

Connecticut.

Choice country home; two, three persons; all year accommodations; permanent or weekends; cuisine Parisienne. Rosemary, Fairfield, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

62D, 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms, high-class board optional; Summer rates. Plaza 7613.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; Fall arrangements; references exchanged. Phone 4296.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (Near 70th.)—Large and small rooms; electricity; phone; table guests.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; board optional.

53D, 57 WEST.—First-class rooms; board; excellent transportation; reduced rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; ref.

68TH, 74 WEST. — Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large front, cool room; table guests; refined neighborhood; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusually attractive, comfortable rooms; double, single; board optional; reasonable.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; Summer rates; references exchanged; Subway.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Excellent; modern accommodations; Southern cuisine; Summer rates; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; large and small rooms; table board.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; cool, quiet; permanent; transients; table excellent.

93D, 139 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; first-class accommodation; rates moderate.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; near Park; reference.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Riverside section; excellent cuisine; table board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 885, (Near 157th St. Subway.)—Room and board; home cooking. Apartment 34.

THE WOODBURY, 853 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park.
Private bath, kitchenettes, furnished, $20, $40, $60 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

52 WEST 89TH STREET.
Large second floor, 2 rooms and bath; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension.

Cool, two rooms; bath, kitchenette, elevator; for Summer. Hart, Pasadena, 10 West 61st.

East Side.

Astounding Rates.—Two rooms and bath; southern exposure; handsomely furnished full hotel service; nine to twelve dollars weekly. Hotel Oxford, 25 East 27th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

8 and 9 rooms; large, and rmest on Washington Heights; all outside and corner rooms; southern exposure; most desirable location Fort Washington Av.; rents $1,000 to $1,500. Cliffewood and Westwood Courts, 179th to 180th Sts. and Fort Washington Av. Owner on premises.

169th, 510 West.—Three, four, and five light rooms; every modern improvement; $25-$35; one block from 168th St., Broadway Subway.

60th, 16 West.—7-8 large, light, airy rooms; reduced rent; steam heat; all improvements; decorate to suit.

47th St., 16 West.—Desirable two-room kitchenette apartment; bath; every convenience; $40.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

East Side.

Park Av., 825, 50th St.—11 and 12 rooms, 4 baths to 4 rooms and bath; $4,500 to $1,000.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; sold special terms for storage. 501-503 West 55th. 'Phone 3907 Circle.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

19TH ST., 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all-night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

28TH, 42 EAST.—Outside rooms, with or without board; Summer rates.

34TH, 36 EAST; (Also 13 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms; $4 up.

40TH, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; telephone; $5, $7, $9, $10; transients.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; select house; private baths; $3, $4, $5, $10.

44TH, 12 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; telephone; $5, $5, $7, $10.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates; telephone.

45TH, 19 EAST. — Comfortable, connecting, large and small; with baths; $4-$10.

60TH, 152 E.—Large, small, light, airy rooms; light housekeeping; phone; running water.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Suite of rooms; large room; private bath; small room.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV, 733-735, (cor 64th St.)—Elegant single, double rooms; suites; private baths; $3, $5, $7, $8, $9, $10.

West Side.

97H, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite, single; delightfully cool; gentlemen; electricity; telephone; references.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Extra large room; connecting rooms; select surroundings; phone; reference.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant single room; private house; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; room and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

37TH, 27, 37, 45-47 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; telephone; electric light; private bath; $2, $4, $6, $10.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; every convenience; telephone; reasonable; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

49TH, 121 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED; ALSO DOCTOR'S OFFICE. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5353.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; refined surroundings; every convenience.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; refined surroundings; all conveniences; $4-$5. Tappan.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; electric lights; private baths; kitchenette; $4, $7, $8, $10.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, near baths; all conveniences; telephone.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Large, medium sized rooms; private house; Summer rates; references.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; running water; Summer rates.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Large, clean, airy room; also doctor's office; private house; moderate terms; choice location; gentleman.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howard's, 708, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 8816. Open evenings and Sundays.

72D, 208 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; select house; "L" express.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, single, en suite; private bath optional; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large or small; private baths; reasonable; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath, suitable physician; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable, large front room; light, airy; moderate terms; references.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large room, with without private bath; also small room.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large room, private flat, large parlor, running water, single room; Summer rates.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; conveniences; private bath; Subway, "L."

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; shower baths; telephone; refined home; ref.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath, twin beds; Summer rates; excellent location; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; one hall room; conveniences; see appreciate.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive front room, private bath; electricity; also single rooms.

82D, 124 WEST.—The Graycourt; comfortable room with private bath; $8; breakfast or all meals if desired; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; near Central Park; large, small rooms; Summer rates.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Summer rates; spacious second-floor rooms; private baths.

84TH ST., 18 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool, comfortable rooms; references; lowest Summer rates.

84TH, 48 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, with and without bath; select neighborhood; telephone.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; also hall room; reasonable; telephone; reference.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; shower; all conveniences.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

91ST ST., 163 WEST.—Pleasant front rooms; hot water; telephone; Subway, elevated; reasonable.

96TH ST., 251 WEST.—Large, cool outside rooms; shower bath; every convenience; high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. 1 W.

97TH ST., (Near B'way.)—Large, delightfully cool, handsomely furnished bedroom adjoining bath; southern exposure; piano, home privileges; strictly modern apt.; very moderate terms. Hurt, Apt. 8A.

97TH, 136 WEST.—Room, private bath, $10, also suite; electric vacuum cleaned; newly furnished; Oriental rugs; parquet floors.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished room, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Modern; windows on Hudson; hot, cold water; reasonable. Apartment 62.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large and small rooms; dining hall; modern. Apartment 25.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Delightful room, overlooking Columbia campus; high-class apartment. Apt. 107.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Breezy, attractive rooms; elevator; references. 4880 Morningside. Apt. 51.

122D ST., 135 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room, adjoining bath; suitable two; conveniences; reasonable; private.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice single, double rooms, $3 up; teachers accommodated. Sherman.

BROADWAY, (between 77th and 78th.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; private bath; shower; Southerners accommodated. Phone Schuyler 5299.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Strictly private American family offers parlor and connecting bedroom, bath; adjoining, overlooking Park, to gentleman; homelike, refined; all improvements. Phone Riverside 2431 for appointment. Sullivan.

COOL, FRONT ROOM; southern exposure; other room; Summer rates. N 52 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (72d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's, 708, 1482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 8816. Open evenings.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large; also small room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st Subway; Summer rates; references.

Brooklyn.

3D ST., 378.—Large, light room; running water; telephone; near "L" cars.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

CASH FOR OLD TEETH.
We pay cash for any discarded false teeth, watch, diamonds, gold, platinum, or any jewelry, new or broken, any quantity. Send by mail. We send cash in return same day. We hold your goods for ten days and return it at our expense if our cash is returned unsatisfactory. Established 1896. Liberty Refining Co., 481 Liberty Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold,
Diamonds, Orient. Pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 149 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; estates appraised for Provident tickets.

I pay highest cash prices for Furniture, brica-brac, pictures, carpets, stoves, etc. 115 Delancey Place, off Bowery.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

DESIGNER WANTED by Philadelphia waist and dress house, one capable of turning out snappy and up-to-date styles; great opportunity for right party. Call Tues., 9 to 11 A. M., 10 to 2:30 P. M., 1,161 B'way, room 311.

LADIES wanted for beauty parlors of French perfumery shop; state references, experience in manicuring, beautifying, &c., and salary expected; good future for reliable parties. H. M., 120 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESWOMEN.—Intelligent young women to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

SALESLADIES for first-class 5th Av. store; neat appearance and business experience; those with knowledge of French high-grade perfumery, retail trade, preferred, desired only; detailed offers, stating experience, references, and salary expected; good future for reliable parties. Perfumery, 98 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Experienced on dresses and waists, wanted by the Lazarus Co., 916 Columbus Av., corner 105th St.

SALESWOMEN.—The publishers of the "Official Automobile Directory of the State of New York" require the services of expert saleswomen to introduce this new and valuable directory to the trade and public. Salary and commission. Address, stating age, experience, and reference. P. O. Box 30, New York City.

SALESMAN.—Wanted: Well-known manufacturer of factory labor-saving equipment has selling agency open with protected territory; commission proposition on a business basis for big calibre man seeking unusual opportunity. P. O. Box M., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN.—Local salesman; live, energetic man, acquainted with automobile trade on high-class line; state experience and references in answering; strictly confidential; salary and commission. Box X 294 Times Annex.

SALESMAN with good trade and big following for a strong line of cloth and pile fabric ladies' coats; splendid opportunity for right man. Box 308, 9th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced, for domestic laces and novelties; good opportunity for right man; salary and commission; state experience. S 87 Times.

SALESMAN.—Side line of traveling bags; salary, commission; all territories. X 284 Times Annex.

SPRINKLER ENGINEER, capable to lay out system and take charge of department; state salary and experience. Plumber, S 79 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Acolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities per week; Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter, seeks position as secretary or office manager. M 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, neat wide awake, capable; small salary. B, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 669 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman, experienced, desires position. Miss F., 342 West 16th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectful colored woman to do day's work; good laundress. Harper, 68 West 90th St.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, trial balance, controlling accounts; typist; $12-$15. F 109 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young woman of unusual capacity, competent typist and stenographer, possessing executive ability, desires position where competency will be appreciated; highest credentials. S 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, doing clean, efficient work; excellent speed, accuracy; good education; will substitute; best references. R 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, conscientious, reliable beginner; will work hard for advancement. Hester Forman, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; neat, bright girl; beginner; American; intelligent; $6. K 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, executive; constructive ability; charge correspondence, office; $12-$15. L 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy, good grammarian, speller, businesslike obliging; $10-$12. P 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Sensible, businesslike, no clock watcher, hard worker; $8-$10. M 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Interested, hard, obliging worker; educated; beginner; $6-$8. R 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, secretary, charge correspondence, office details; confidential; $15-$18. S 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Transcribe neatly, accurately; small salary. S., 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable beginner; business school graduate; $6. K 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; willing, hard worker; refined American; $8. K 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19;) two years' practical experience; excellent references; $8. H 273 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,083.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP J. HERBURGER, JR., Bankrupt.

Creditors of Philip J. Herburger, Jr., are hereby given notice that on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway N. Y. City, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 18, 1914.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—American; experienced; unmarried; no letters answered. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

A MAN WANTED, experienced in the manufacture of leather, for superintendent of a leather belt factory in the Middle West; state experience and give references. Address R. L. W., 4815 Mallers Building, Chicago, Ill.

ARCHITECT, American, unmarried, to draw plans and supervise building suburban houses; no letters answered. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—Old-established manufacturing concern requires services of high-grade man to manager Brooklyn branch. This is a high-grade position of responsibility and trust bringing big earnings for a good man who can furnish $300 to $500 cash security. Call 26 Court St., Room 19, Garfield Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Muslin underwear salesman wanted, Middle West, whose past record entitles him to big contract, if seeking a change for next season. Write in confidence to Gutman Bros., 462 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN. — Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

ROAD SALESMAN wanted by shirt manufacturers; want only man who has before traveled for some shirt firm selling exclusively to jobbing trade; no application considered unless you can do same exactly what shirt firm you traveled for, when, and in what territory; salary or commission; excellent offer for right man. Answer, K 278 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN BY LEADING IMPORTING AND DOMESTIC WOMEN'S NECKWEAR HOUSE FOR TERRITORY DENVER TO COAST; ESTABLISHED TRADE OF $50,000 OF TERRITORY CAN BE G

DENIES NEW JERSEY EXPORTS MOSQUITOS

Dr. Doty, in a Book, Says New York Breeds Its Own Supply in Roof Tanks.

ONLY THE FEMALE STINGS

Larvae Will Appear in a Glass of Faucet Water Covered with Netting Over Night.

The theory that New York imports its mosquitos from New Jersey, along with trusts and clingstone peaches and other banes of existence, is exploded by Dr. Alvah H. Doty, former Health Officer of the Port of New York, in a book he has just written, "The Mosquito: Its Relation to Disease, and Its Extermination," which is published by D. Appleton & Co.

It has long been the plaint of New Yorkers that the high winds from New Jersey waft over armies of mosquitos, which, under cover of darkness, creep upon the peacefully snoozing citizens of Manhattan Isle and stab them in the back. But Dr. Doty says that a mosquito can't travel so far. New York is guilty of breeding and hatching its own mosquitos.

And the most available hatcheries are the water tanks on New York roofs. Any Doubting Thomas can prove the doctor's statement by drawing a glass of water from the faucet, covering it with a bit of netting, and allowing it to remain undisturbed over night. In the morning, by holding it up to the sunlight, he will see minute snakelike creatures which seem to hang head downward from the surface of the water They are the larvae of the mosquito.

Later appear the pupae, little wrigglers, sailing about on their boats of cast-off skin. In seventy-two hours the first tiny mosquitos appear. They are found clinging to the bottom of the gauze, ready to take flight and go out for blood.

To the confusion of all feminists be it recorded that male mosquitos never bite anybody. They live a comparatively harmless, unsanguinary life. Indeed, they follow the rule that the good die young, passing away to their reward in a few days, while the females hang around making life miserable for as many people as possible for two or three weeks.

And it is the maternal instinct in the lady mosquitos which eggs them on to crime. It is precisely because their eggs are more fertile when they have taken blood that the females are so voracious, so that they are literally egged on to their attacks.

There are four different brands of mosquitos which plague the citizens of these United States, but New Yorkers proper have only one of these varieties to contend with. This family goes by the name of culex pungens, which may be interpreted as stinging gnat. The anopheles family, the malarial mosquito, buzzes around to some extent, but he doesn't travel far, and can be suppressed with greater ease than the culex family.

In Salt Water Swamps.

If you go visiting on Long Island or down the New Jersey shore you are likely to make the acquaintance of the culex sollicitans, which quickly becomes attached to you in any salt water swamp. It is his, or rather her, one redeeming feature that she doesn't pay any return visits. For this salt water mosquito stays close to the marshes and does not penetrate indoors.

The yellow fever mosquito, properly called stegomyia, never comes so far north as New York, but infests the Gulf coast and the more tropical regions. To recognize these acquaintances on meeting them it is well to memorize this little verse:

Anopheles wears stripes upon her wings;
Stegomyia wears them plain;
Culex pungens scarcely flies at all,
But she gets there just the same.

Dr. Doty says that New York, or practically any other locality, can be rid of mosquitos. In Manhattan the task should not be extremely difficult. Having determined that the principal source of mosquito supply is the water tanks on the roofs of buildings, the direct method of attack is to cover the tanks effectively so that there is not the most minute crack for the insects to crawl out. The air intake must be covered with several thicknesses of fine screen.

The eggs are carried all the way from Croton reservoir and delivered through the pipes to the residents of the city. Any of this water that is allowed to lie stagnant, therefore, is a breeding place for mosquitos. The water tanks are the most obvious breeding places, and so they should be covered at the beginning of warm weather or even earlier. If this were done, practically all of New York would be freed from mosquitos. An ounce of prevention in the early Spring may prevent the birth of a million mosquitos later in the Summer.

They are a prolific family, these culex pungens mosquitos. The mother mosquito deposits 300 to 400 eggs. They are dropped in the form of a raft on still water, preferably unclean water. They are shaped rather like a banana, with the larger end hanging down. Some mosquitos are so unfeeling as to eat their own eggs if no other food is available. The culex pungens prefers, however, to bite New Yorkers or other anthropoids.

Though some authorities have stoutly maintained that it is necessary for a female mosquito to draw blood before she can lay eggs, Dr. Doty finds that experimental work discloses this is not essential, though it undoubtedly is a great aid to fertilization. In the work of extermination of these pests no drain or damp places should be overlooked. Places particularly favorable to their propagation are found in excavations for buildings, streets, sewers, rain barrels, and leaky drains. The only object mosquitos have, besides making life miserable for human beings, is perpetuation of their species and this occupies all their time.

In Winter mosquitos hibernate. They seek a remote corner in a dark warm cellar or unused part of a house or building, and seem to suspend animation until Spring is well under way. The salt water mosquitos hibernate in egg form. If New York offered no available breeding places in the early Spring, the mosquito pest could be scratched off the local list of human afflictions.

Question of Extermination.

That this is not a fond dream has been proved in some localities. Dr. Doty himself, labored effectually in alleviating Staten Island's plague of these stingers when the residents were growing desperate. He dug ditches and drained the swamps to rid the island of stagnant waters and cut down the brush and vegetable growth around the ditches.

It is only by the elimination of breeding places, and not by the treatment of these places with mosquito-destroying solutions, that the mosquitos can be successfully combated. As a temporary measure partly refined petroleum can be sprayed on stagnant water. Crude oil does not spread effectively. Though fishes and birds will eat the larvae, they cannot be relied on as exterminators for their efforts are too limited.

Dr. Doty mentions ammonia, alcohol, glycerine, iodin, napthalin, and camphor as more or less successful cures for bites, but if New York wants the surest cure, he recommends that it make up its mind to do some hard work next Spring in eliminating every possible breeding place. Though great vigilance is required for several years, he says, it has been demonstrated that the mosquito can be exterminated beyond the likelihood of any local revival.

100,000 ON EXCURSION BOATS

Sea View Shut Off from Battery Crowds by a Fence.

According to the steamboat ticket agents at the Battery and other embarkation piers along the North and East River fronts, the number of excursionists who left on water trips to various points totaled more than 100,000 persons, which was the record for this Summer. This estimate included Coney Island and Glen Island, but did not include the municipal ferries to Staten Island and South Brooklyn, which carried fully 100,000 persons.

The bright sun, accompanied by the cool northwest breeze, attracted the inhabitants of the crowded districts on the east and west sides to the water.

Some excursion boats appeared to be overcrowded, and in several instances they were stopped by the Inspectors until the number on board corresponded with the passenger limit on the license issued by the local Steamboat Inspection Board.

One of the chief officials at the Custom House said that every precaution had been taken to prevent overcrowding at all points from Harlem to the Battery. Sixty Inspectors from the Surveyor's department, he said, co-operated with the regular Inspectors from the local Steamboat Inspection Board in checking the numbers boarding each steamer.

"It will be impossible to know the exact numbers of excursionists," the customs official added, "until tomorrow morning, when each Inspector will have turned in his report at the Custom House."

The Battery was thronged all day with thousands of women and children who went there to get a glimpse of the harbor, but the view enjoyed for three centuries by generations of New Yorkers had been cut off completely by a tall white painted picket fence. Indignant citizens were informed by the policemen on duty that the fence had been erected for the protection of the steamboat companies in order that people should not be able to get on board without paying their fare.

Eight barkers went to the Battery from Pier 1, North River, to shout the joys of riding on the vessels of the Iron Steamboat fleet to Coney Island. A. J. Smith of 149 Broadway, who owned the Chrystenah, the John Sylvester, and the Rosedale, which operated to Rockaway and Coney Island, called upon the police to eject the trespassers from the Battery landing. After a consultation among the policemen on duty it was decided that as the eight barkers had licenses as steamboat runners the police could not interfere except to warn the men that they must not annoy people.

Frederick A. Bishop, President of the Iron Steamboat Company, at 17 Battery Place, said he had sent the men over in retaliation for the methods that Mr. Smith had used at 129th Street, where his runners had induced people to buy tickets under the belief that they were for the Iron Steamboat fleet.

AUTO A RACCOON'S NEST.

Mother Bites McLaughlin When He Inspects Unused Motor.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 19.—After having spent the Winter in Jersey City, James G. McLaughlin, employed by a Wall Street bank and formerly an actor with Robert B. Mantell, returned to his Summer home on Eagle Rock Avenue, near Crystal Lake, on the top of the First Mountain, a few days ago.

When the young man closed the place here last October he left an auto in the barn. He returned about Christmas to find the auto stripped of its parts and with little left but the body. This morning when he went out to look over the motor he lifted the cushion on the rear seat and felt a sharp pain in his hand. Looking into the back of the car he found a large female raccoon with a brood of little ones. The animal jumped at McLaughlin, but he knocked it down with a hand pump. He then called in a large Irish terrier, and for ten minutes a battle royal ensued. McLaughlin succeeded finally in killing the coon.

MESSENGER BOY TALKS 10 TONGUES

Western Union No. 1,524, 17 Years Old, Studying Hard to Become Bank Interpreter.

HE LANDED HERE WITH $32

Lad's Ambition Is to Return Some Day to Smyrna to Build Railroads There.

Messenger 1,524 of the Western Union Telegraph Company makes an average of $10 a week—$7 in salary and $3 in tips—and is regarded by the scores of persons who receive telegrams from him daily and give him their dimes as merely one undifferentiated, uniformed cog in a minor, but essential, wheel of the social and business machine. For purposes of compliment, correction or impersonal address, he is "Boy" to the men and women he meets. But Messenger 1,524 is not "Boy" to himself, and he intends some day to be more than "Boy" to others. He is Alexander J. Tocatli, 17 years old, of 71 East 119th Street, and he is ambitious.

Alexander was born in Kertch, Crimea, in 1897. By the time he was 4 years old he had learned to talk, and then his father moved to Smyrna, where he died when Alexander had hardly passed his fifth year. Left the oldest of three children, with only a mother to support the family, Alexander was forced in a great measure to look out for himself. He met sailors and tourists from all over the world in Smyrna, and before many years had passed he had won recognition as a guide. Naturally quick-witted, he picked up the languages the travelers brought to Smyrna, so that he soon learned to talk intelligently to almost every one he met.

From the visitors to the port and from the polyglot people of Smyrna he acquired a practical proficiency in French, Italian, Spanish, English, German, Turkish, Armenian, Greek, and Polish, while he retained his native Russian.

Travelers from America put the idea of emigrating to the United States into Alexander's head, and three years ago he hid away in a fig boat leaving Smyrna for Naples. He was discovered when one day out and made to shovel coal for his passage. He landed in Naples without money, but able to apply for a job in the language of the natives, and he stayed in the city until he had learned Italian thoroughly in several dialects. Then he drifted by easy stages to Athens, where he mastered Greek.

From Athens, by paying when he could and stealing rides or walking when he couldn't, Alexander went to Marseilles. Here he lived by odd jobs for several months, and added fluent French to his lingual acquirements. In the end he was forced by circumstances to return to Smyrna, but he considered his going back only a visit, for last year he started on a successful journey to New York. He had saved money enough to pay his fourth-class passage to Marseilles, and he worked there until he had earned railroad fare to Paris. In Paris he accumulated a little more than the price of a steerage ticket to America, and last February he landed at Ellis Island with $32 in his pocket and ten languages in his head.

Alexander's proficiency in languages so impressed officers of the North American Civic League for Immigrants that within forty-eight hours after his arrival here he was employed as a guide. His first task was to take a big Polish immigrant to an address in the Bronx. Alexander talked intelligently to the Pole and finally he succeeded in finding the Bronx, but he could not get near the address. After several fruitless hours he returned to the Battery with the Pole. The next day he was sent to Brooklyn—and it took him longer this time to get back to the Battery after he had wandered helplessly in Brooklyn for half a day. So he lost his first job in America.

But Alexander knew there were other jobs to be had and within a few days he had been accepted as a Western Union messenger boy in the office at 155 West 125th Street. That's where he works now for $10 a week, but he does not consider the job a permanency. It merely affords him a living while he is learning from books the grammar of the languages he can talk, for Alexander's immediate ambition is to become the interpreter for a large bank in New York. He can get the position, he says, with a little more study, and he expects to make a good deal of money at it.

At some future time, Alexander says, after he has saved something as a bank interpreter, he intends to study electrical and mechanical engineering with a view to returning to Smyrna to build railroads, subways, and elevated lines. His mother and her two younger children are still living in Smyrna, and he always refers to it as "home."

SHOT DEAD BY HIS FRIEND.

Target Practice of Two Men at Bound Brook Ends Fatally for One.

Special to The New York Times.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., July 19.—Joseph Terrone of 302 Oak Street, New Haven, Conn., was shot and killed by John J. Donehy of 36 Church Street, Arverne, in this city today.

Terrone and Donehy had been shooting with revolvers at a target, and were cleaning their firearms when Donehy's revolver was accidentally discharged the bullet killing Terrone.

County Detective Totten arrested Donehy, and he was taken to the jail at Sommerville, pending an investigation. Donehy says he thought all the cartridges in his revolver had been fired when he started to clean it.

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recommended for ailments Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism. Cures constipation. Insist on the genuine imported article,
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350,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Some of the Bath Houses Charge Bathers $2 Each.

Coney Island had the largest crowd of the season yesterday, more than 350,000 persons going down to look for the sea serpent. From a little after daybreak the surf was filled with bathers, and while the Municipal Baths were open from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M., there was a line of men, and another of women, nearly half a mile long waiting for their turn. Police reserves kept the crowd in line and three arrests were made as the result of small fights.

The Brighton Beach Development Company, undaunted by recent public clamor against its charges, raised the price for sitting on the beach from 15 to 25 cents, and some of the bath houses charged patrons $2 each.

Forty-two persons were treated by ambulance surgeons for cuts from clam shells and glass, and more than 100 children were reported lost. The police said that was the largest number this season.

Lester McCormick, 20 years old, of 233 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, dived off a jetty at the Oriole Baths at the foot of Tilyou's Walk and broke his back. He was recovered by life guards, but probably will die.

Abraham Metzer of 210 East 112th Street, Manhattan, was taken with cramps off West Tenth Street, but was rescued by life guards.

Hyman Gaskowitz of Park Place and West Second Street, Coney Island, rushed into the police station at night and told Lieut. Thurston he had been sitting on his porch in the afternoon, when seven men carrying bathing suits passed with an air of dejection. He learned that high prices charged by bathing establishments had made it impossible for them to change their clothes. Gaskowitz offered them the hospitality of his home as a dressing room, in return for a consideration. The men put on their bathing suits in his house and went for a swim; but on their return they descended upon Gaskowitz and said valuables worth $600, which they had left in the room, had been stolen.

Anna Dickson, 19 years old of 1,874 Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, went down to the Steeplechase Baths with a girl friend. Before they went into the water Miss Dickson put $35 and jewels worth $150, all tied up in a handkerchief, into the toe of one of her shoes. When they returned the shoe was empty.

Accused of Theft of Rings.

Mrs. Veryl Tuttle of 21 West Fifty-eighth Street appeared yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court as complainant against James Nealy of 735 Madison Avenue, charging that he had stolen her wedding ring and a diamond ring which she had left on her dressing table several days ago after a dinner at her home when her second wedding anniversary was being celebrated. Nealy's wife is employed in the house. The diamond ring was recovered in a Sixth Avenue pawn shop Saturday and Nealy was arrested when he was found wearing the wedding ring. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial after he waived examination before Magistrate Corrigan.

Speaking by the clock

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But don't, for half a moment, overlook the fact that that space is the most economically distributed space of any building on earth, with the result that you and every other Equitable tenant can lease just what you want and will not be taxed for space that you cannot use.

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Tuxedo is made from the choicest selected crops of old Kentucky Burley—the *cream* leaves of each golden season—ripe, mellow, fragrant and—above all—*mild.*

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